





# LATE TELEGRAPH NEWS

## PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA IN NEW YORK

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 22.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's American-built yacht, reached New York today and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land parade, which was the outer harbor sounded the first greeting in a pattering salute of 21 guns, the rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in the harbor, the booming of the sentinels, the cheering of the thousands of representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the water front, all combined to cheer the sailor prince of Germany.

The great storm against which the Kron Prinz Wilhelm had struggled for days and which had gladdened the Atlantic coast in an armor of ice had lost its force and resigned its way to warm sunshine and cheery blue skies so there were no regrets that the royal guest was a full day later for the entertainment provided for him. The guests of Marconi reaching out from the storm-swept coast had definitely located the belated liner and made certain that the ship would reach New York this morning and it was after 9 o'clock before the watchers caught the shadowy outlines of the cautiously approaching liner.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the special squadron and honorary aide to the prince, left the flagship Illinois at 9:40 o'clock in the naval tug Illinois with him. The tug's captain, Converse, chief of staff, Flag Lieutenant, Frederick Chapin, Ensign Frank T. Evans, and Captain Robert C. Zachary, were also aboard. The tug was carrying the German government. They were all in full dress uniform. The Nina met the Kron Prinz beyond Fort Wadsworth and, swinging around on a full circle, came to anchor. The prince, steamed up the bay. Prince Henry, attired in the uniform of an admiral of the German navy and surrounded by his naval and military staff in brilliant uniform, stepped on board of the liner. As the naval tug drew nearer to the side of the ship Prince Henry and Admiral Evans caught sight of each other and exchanged formal salutes. The distance from the tug was too great for conversation, however. As the two vessels, with a flotilla of tugs and official craft, moved in past Fort Wadsworth, the first salute of 21 guns was fired. As the first gun sounded the prince advanced to the end of the bridge of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm and stood at attention. As he passed the American flag, floating over the fortification he raised his cap in salute and the members of his suite did likewise. The flag at the jackstaff of the Kron Prinz was dipped and the German navy and army bands accompanying the prince played "The Star Spangled Banner." The guns of Fort Wadsworth were not silent before those across the water. The prince's salute boomed over his salute. When that ceremony was over the Kron Prinz was stopped and the Nina hauled around to her port side, and Admiral Evans and his staff boarded her. The prince and his suite were gathered on the main deck, and there was a hearty cheer as the admiral came upon the gangway.

Admiral Evans stepped forward at once and in the quarters of Capt. A. Richter, master of the Kron Prinz, he and the prince met. The prince came forward and taking the hand of the naval officer, he said: "I am very glad to see you, sir," said the admiral. "Everybody in the United States is waiting to welcome you. It is my pleasure, sir, to formally greet you in the harbor." "I thank you, sir, and through you I thank your country," responded the prince. "I am very glad to be here, and on this occasion the prince directed me to convey his compliments to you, admiral, and I do so with very great pleasure."

Admiral Evans expressed gratification at the thoughtfulness of the prince. He presented the members of his staff, and the prince gave each a hearty hand shake and a cordial word. The news- paper correspondents who were to accompany the prince on his tour through the country were also introduced by the admiral. The prince, who was in excellent spirits, smiled when he faced the newspaper writers, and after the first part of the presentation he was quite sure that their relations would be very happy.

After a brief halt the liner moved ahead and at 10:10 was abreast of the special squadron of Tompkinsville. The German standard was run to the fore- top of the Kron Prinz, and its appearance gave signal to the American fleet to salute. The salute, which was a magnificent Olympia and Illinois in perfect alignment in the order named and made an attractive picture with their crews manning ship guns and their flags raised to the German naval standard and then opened blank fire. The prince stood at attention on the bridge and back of him were Admiral Evans and his staff and the numerous suite of the German visitor. The prince and his staff were especially interested in the Olympia and Illinois and offered warm congratulations to the American admiral on the delivery of the special squadron. The prince said that he was very anxious to visit the squadron and that he would do this at the earliest moment.

As the Kron Prinz cleared Tompkinsville the fleet of small craft which increased and they kept their whistles sounding. A crowded ferryboat loaded with the others and in response to the cheers of the passengers the prince went to the end of the bridge and touched his cap in salute. There was a rush to the side of the ferryboat that carried the prince, and he was in danger. When the Kron Prinz came abreast of Governor's Island there was another salute and the prince again stood at attention until the last of the 21 guns was fired.

New York and surroundings have rarely shown to greater advantage than today in the sunlight from the added brightness that came from the gleaming coating of snow, and the royal visitor did not leave the bridge during the run up the bay. He said that he was at last gratifying an old ambition in visiting New York. The prince's points of interest in the city and the geographical bearings explained. He knew the statue of liberty, Brooklyn bridge and the battery and had heard of the fame of the tall buildings. The latter towered high in the clear light, and the prince viewed them with keen interest as the Kron Prinz swung into North river. The armed sky line that shows so well from the Jersey shore caught his attention and he watched it until a tooting tug claimed a salute.

The first of the large crowds was met at the battery and from there on up the river the prince was met by a large crowd of all had gathered, every pier to which admission was not denied, was partly filled. The number of river craft also increased and the welcome was noisy one. The crossing ferryboats sounded their whistles and the ever-increasing fleet of tug boats kept up their noise. The big liners in port were dressed and the great crowds were gathered on the several points along the harbor shores. The prince frequently waved his hand in acknowledgment.

places in the city. Major Sylvester, the chief of police, had 250 of his uniformed men on special duty and 125 of these were detailed at the depot.

Assisting the local detectives were a number of other city watching for familiar faces of criminals and suspects from other points. The South Side men also were watching for men at the hotels and elsewhere. Several mounted policemen guarded the rear of the train shed. The safeguarding of the prince was effected not only by his immediate escort but by special details of policemen under several lieutenants, among whom was divided the responsibility of the prince's safety. The prince, the White house, each having a separate but interlocking jurisdiction.

There were 30 policemen spread over the first three blocks, half a hundred more in the next three blocks, and the White house and two scores more of them assembled in Pennsylvania avenue immediately in front of the executive grounds. All these were reinforced by a large number in citizens' clothes. At the White house, the prince's policemen assisted the regular men in keeping the grounds free from intrusion of unauthorized persons. When the line of carriages bearing the prince and his suite started from the depot, a platoon of sixteen mounted policemen wheeled into line and took position at the head of the column, acting Lieutenant Matthews in command of them.

The prince's suite, which included a similar squad of mounted police, under Sergeant Harry, protected the rear. Between the policemen and the carriages marched the military escort. The first of the carriages was the second and United States cavalry from Fort Myer, headed by the cavalry band and Fourth battery of field artillery, all under the command of Lieutenant Colonel. They were immediately in front of the prince's carriage. On each side were two mounted policemen, fully mounted with equipment of gaiters and dress saddle clothes. The prince's carriage was the last of the line, so as to avoid as much as possible any annoyance or embarrassment to the royal guest. A score of policemen on foot also marched alongside the carriages, each side at intervals of six paces, in single file. It is only a short block from the Sixth street depot to Pennsylvania avenue and as the marching column swung around it, the prince found that broad driveway from curb to curb, and the prince's carriages, which were in front of the prince's carriage, could reach in a westerly direction.

From shortly before noon, the scheduled hour of arrival, all street car service was suspended. The prince's carriages had been suspended, all vehicles except those belonging to the arriving party were barred and only authorized persons were allowed within the lines. The prince's carriages, which were in front of the prince's carriage, could reach in a westerly direction.

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any dinner to speaker Henderson tonight at the New Willard. Twenty-seven guests were present, representing the senate, the house of representatives, the army and the various government departments. Western guests were C. C. Hamlin, of Colorado Springs; the senate, the house of representatives, the army and the various government departments. Western guests were C. C. Hamlin, of Colorado Springs; the senate, the house of representatives, the army and the various government departments.

**LATEST DETAILS OF HOTEL FIRE**  
(By Associated Press Exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.)

New York, Feb. 22.—For the third time since New Year day, Park avenue, this city, has been the scene of loss of human life. First was the collision between a car and a horse-drawn carriage, the second a dynamite explosion in the rapid transit subway at Forty-first street, and the third, today, was a fire which started in the Seventy-first regiment armory at Thirty-third street and then spread to the Park avenue hotel where 18 persons were killed and many injured.

It was the worst hotel fire since the Windsor was destroyed. The fire was first seen at about 1:30 in the morning, and it spread in a remarkable short time that building was aflame from end to end. The firemen made their way as best they could in the streets deep with slush and did all possible to confine the fire to the armory but after they had been at work nearly an hour the discovery was made that the hotel was on fire. The hotel was crowded with guests who had come to attend the festivities in the Park avenue hotel. More than 500 persons were in the house.

The fire was confined principally to the fifth and sixth floors near the elevator and air shaft. About the time the hotel was found to be on fire the lights went out and the corridors were filled with smoke. The guests, unable to find their way through the smoke, jumped from windows or ran down the stairs. The fire swept portions of the buildings. It is this fact that accounts for the large loss of life, although the hotel was not destroyed.

**THE DEAD.**

The following list of persons who lost their lives in the Park avenue fire or who died from injuries received in it, was compiled last tonight:

MRS. MARGARET L. BERNHARDT, 35 years old, a widow, lived in Bellevue, body mortgaged, lived in Colorado Springs, Colo.

COLONEL CHARLES L. BURDETTE, Hartford, Conn., commander of the 10th regiment of the Connecticut volunteers, killed by fall; body removed from the morgue and shipped to Hartford.

WILLIAM J. BERNHARDT, 25 years old, killed in hotel; body taken to undertakers for shipment to home, Chicago.

MRS. WILLIAM J. BERNHARDT, died in Bellevue, same disposition as above.

LEE T. CONRAD, 21 years old, draughtsman of this city.

FRED S. HOVEY, 35 years old, of Lyons, N. Y., died at West Thirtieth street.

JAMES R. HAMES, (not certain, may be Thomas Horne) lived in Denver and was an agent of the H. B. Clavin company.

MRS. MINNIE LIGERT, 40 years old, dressmaker of Denver, where she was employed by David S. Fisher.

CAPTAIN CHARLES UNDERWOOD O'CONNELL, died in New York hospital; was formerly clerk in supreme court.

ROBERT J. GASTON A. ROBBINS, of Salina, Ala.

ESTHER SCHLESINGER, 38 years old, of Chicago, a buyer.

JOSEPH SPAIN, 50 years, Rochester, N. Y.

JOHN J. WALKER, 25 years, old, of Columbia, Tenn.

COLONEL ALEXANDER PIPER, at hotel.

MRS. SALOME FOSTER, known as the "Tomb Angel."

The injured.

Identified body of woman, may be that of Mrs. William S. Boardman, who is a patient in Bellevue.

This list of 18 may be cut to 17 as one body has been identified as that of William J. Bernhardt and as that of Lee G. Conrad.

The revised list of injured follows:

Lester L. Woodbury, 50 years old, stationer of Portland, Me., burns on face and hands.

much needed money. I have every reason to believe that they have given Miss Stone written in Bulgarian so her captors could read them and they were masterpieces in cleverness in diplomacy. Miss Stone is a very courageous woman.

"If Turkey attempt to punish the ring leaders."

"Turkey will have a problem on her hands if she does, for the Macedonians have risen as one man to destroy this kidnapping may be called chapter one in their plan for liberty."

**MISS STONE HAS BEEN SET FREE**

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, Feb. 22.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, who with Miss Stone in the district of Salonika, September 3, last, has been released and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at 3 o'clock this morning.

Nobody was seen at Strumitza, Macedonia, had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoners. Miss Stone and her baby were also released at the same time. They are all well. Miss Stone immediately made herself known to the authorities.

The first news of Miss Stone's release was contained in a telegram sent to Mr. Dickinson, the American consul general at Constantinople from the American vice consul at Salonika. The telegram gives no details of the release.

Strumitza is near the Salonika-Skub railroad. Miss Stone will proceed to Salonika without delay.

**MISS STONE'S MOTHER RECEIVES THE NEWS**

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Boston, Feb. 22.—Dr. Judson Smith, one of the secretaries of the American board of Christian missions, today telegraphed to Mrs. Benjamin F. Stone, mother of Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, in Chicago, this afternoon, bringing a cablegram dated Salonika, February 22, containing the one word "Safe."

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# HIGH GRADE DYNAMITE OFFICES DYNAMITED

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Feb. 22.—With the aid of dynamite, concerted action was taken this morning by unknown parties to destroy five so-called "high grade" assay offices in this city. Two in Goldfield and one in Cripple Creek. Fortunately no one was injured by the explosions, and the damage was not excessive. The several explosions took place between 3 and 3:30 a. m. Because of this fact it is supposed that at least one dozen men are now at work on the job. These men are a mystery to be recorded among the other mysteries that have baffled Teller county sleuths.

Public opinion differs greatly upon the question. The theory most generally accepted by citizens of the district is that miners who in the past have been discharged from properties in the camp, convicted of stealing high grade ore and who, although not guilty of the charge, have since been unable to obtain work, adopted this means of ridding the camp of this temptation which affords a means of livelihood for the miners of the camp was stated to amount to over \$50,000 each month.

Wild rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Mine Owners' association has been organized to result from the breaking of a window in the store next door and the destruction of the coal box. The dynamite did not do much damage, but it did blow out the top of Spicer avenue and the explosion wrecked the building.

At Charles Gentry's shop on East Victor avenue the furnace was completely destroyed and the end of the building was blown out. The scales were injured and no other damage was done.

Second street was also visited, but no damage was done. The scales were blown out. The scales were blown out. The scales were blown out.

Benjamin & Barnes' office at 225 North street, was slightly damaged. The dynamite did not do much damage, but it did blow out the top of Spicer avenue and the explosion wrecked the building.

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Schwalbach is of the opinion that the building was first set on fire. He covered the flames and was about to put them out when the explosion took place. A large hole was torn in the side of the building. The fire did slight damage. In speaking of the affair, Mr. Schwalbach directly charged the Mine Owners' association with the deed. He said that the Mine Owners' association is a legal transaction, the legality of which is a matter of opinion. He said that the Mine Owners' association is a legal transaction, the legality of which is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Davidson's office on the corner between Second and Third streets in this city was the worst wrecked of the blown up. The interior of the place was completely ruined. Valuable scales and other instruments were blown out of the place. The scales were blown out.

At W. H. Morgan's office on Portland avenue little damage was done. The dynamite was put under a door box and the door was blown out. The door was blown out. The door was blown out.

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# THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Life has become a dreary burden to Delegate Rodey of New Mexico. He, Rodey, although he represents a territory not over populated with Mexicans, is one of those who speak several languages. There are, of course, a very large number of Mexicans who talk little else than Spanish, a considerable portion of the people write and speak in French, and of all are the Americans who know nothing but English. He can dictate his letters in English to his typewriter, and all is well. Mr. Rodey is anxious to learn French, and he is learning it. He is learning it. He is learning it.

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Next June the president will have appointments made to the pension roll. The pension roll is a list of names of soldiers of the civil war who have been killed by proper proof their right to pension under the act of June 25, 1838. The pension roll is a list of names of soldiers of the civil war who have been killed by proper proof their right to pension under the act of June 25, 1838.

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# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, February 21, 1922.)  
State intercollegiate football contest occurs tonight at Perkins hall.  
Fast Side Improvement society will meet this evening.  
John W. Prouditt made an assignment of Charles E. Nott for the benefit of the creditors of J. W. Prouditt & Co.  
The Women's club of Colorado Springs was organized yesterday with a membership of 100; Mrs. Robert Kerr is president.  
At a meeting held at the chamber of commerce last evening the project of bringing the National Irrigation congress here in July was enthusiastically endorsed.

(Saturday, February 22, 1922.)  
Elks have completed the deal for the purchase of the southeast corner of Cascade and Elgin and within 30 days will begin the erection of a \$35,000 club house.  
Colorado Springs Gun club will hold a series of state championship events at 1:30 this afternoon at the Broadmoor grounds.  
S. D. Johnson has sold his lease on the Elk hotel to J. T. Tyler of Silverton and George M. Curtis of Chautauque, Kas.

(Sunday, February 23, 1922.)  
Local merchants have subscribed about \$25,000 to the fund started by druggists for the purpose of starting an electric plant to furnish light and power to storekeepers only.  
Strong flow of natural gas has been struck in the old Iris well at Colorado City.

The \$100,000 issue of school bonds authorized by the district last fall were sold yesterday to a New York buyer.  
Atkinson oil well north of the city is progressing steadily and is now about 1,500 feet deep.  
Norman Acton, vice president of the Out West Investment Co. of this city, was a victim of the Park Avenue hotel fire in New York yesterday.

Swift Packing Co. will make this city a distributing point for the Cripple Creek district and other adjacent territory.  
(Monday, February 24, 1922.)  
City council meets tonight in adjourned session.

The Woodmen of the World will organize a building association tonight for the purpose of raising \$10,000 to pay for erecting a temple for the order in Colorado Springs.  
A summer resort is to be established at Jones park, in Bear creek canon.

Services were held at the M. E. church, South, in memory of Rev. Dr. J. H. Ledbetter, who died at Denver Friday.  
Mrs. L. P. Lawton is at St. Francis hospital suffering from appendicitis. An operation was performed Saturday and Mrs. Lawton was reported last night as gaining in strength.

Sheriff Gilbert and three deputies raided a cocking main on Knob hill yesterday morning; warrants have been issued for the arrest of the alleged principals in the management of the affair.

(Tuesday, February 25, 1922.)  
Anna Farrier's damage suit against Rapid Transit comes up for trial today.  
Harry Kroesen establishes new ally record for bowlers at Autics. He yesterday made 275.

Case of People vs. Powell was continued until today, but he was dropped.  
Alderman E. R. Clark of First ward resigned from council.

Party of wealthy easterners arrived in city after fast run from New York. Here for two weeks.  
Colorado city chamber of commerce had important meeting.

Town and Gown bowlers had match game. McIntyre team defeated the Williamson.  
Woodmen Building association organized last night. Will put up \$150,000 Woodmen temple.

Burlington announces low rates east in June.  
George Noble Todd buys northeast corner San Rafael and Cascade for \$20,000. Will erect magnificent apartment house.

Detective Gregory arrested two Husted robbery suspects in Cameron.  
Norman Richards was held up and robbed of a gold watch and 50 cents on the Williams avenue bridge over Shooks' Run.

"Arizona" presented at Opera house to big audience. Play was well liked.  
Elk hotel bell boy had clerk arrested, charged with assault.

(Wednesday, February 26, 1922.)  
Local officers are watching for two fugitives who escaped yesterday from the state penitentiary.  
Mr. John H. Hays has loaned a valuable picture of Napoleon to the Perkins art gallery.

Judge Johnson of Denver declined to allow defense in the Farrier damage suit to set up claim the plaintiff had waived claim against company for damages.  
New Yorkers visiting the city will visit Cripple Creek today.

Cigarmakers' lockout will be amicably adjusted and men will return to work tomorrow.  
Members of Crescent Social club arrested for gambling. Will appear in police court.

B. S. Kaufmann of this city and Miss Louise Kaufmann of Richmond, Va., will be married today at noon at Lakewood, N. J.  
Members of the city council want to know the reason for the resignation of Alderman Clark.

## STATE

(Friday, February 21, 1922.)  
The senate has confirmed the nomination of C. F. Lidgett to be receiver of public money at Lamar.  
Appropriation for the Indian school at Grand Junction was restored to the bill in the national house together with \$10,000 additional for sewer system.

The house discussed the assessor question, nearly all day yesterday, without definite action.  
(Saturday, February 22, 1922.)  
The house reversed its attitude on the assessors proposition and voted in favor of state board of equalization by a majority of 16.

The amendment of the Bucklin constitutional amendment scored a victory in the senate.  
Rev. Joseph H. Ledbetter, presiding elder of the Colorado district of the Methodist church South, died in Denver yesterday.

(Monday, February 24, 1922.)  
Teller County Sunday school association holds a convention in Cripple Creek beginning this afternoon; an elaborate program has been arranged.  
An associated charities organization is to be formed in Cripple Creek.

W. R. Braden, arrested in Laramie, Wyoming, admits having passed forged checks in Fort Collins and Loveland.  
Sam Wallace, a 12-year-old Leadville boy, was accidentally killed by a revolver in the hands of a companion.

(Tuesday, February 25, 1922.)  
Reports from Westcliffe as to the effect of the discovery of very rich gold ore near there is causing great excitement.  
Senator Seloveridge defended H. E. Garman, president of the State Federation

of Labor, who was recently attacked by Senator Garfield.  
Representative Ballinger submitted an amendment to the revenue bill which will compel the state board of equalization to certify to corporate assessments by June 15.

Trouble between Stage Carpenters union and opera house management at Victorville, Cal., has been settled on the stage of the new opera house.  
Mrs. J. R. Willman of Florence committed suicide last night by shooting. Her health is thought to have been the cause.

(Wednesday, February 26, 1922.)  
The house of representatives put in the day debating substitutes presented for the mining section of the revenue bill. The senate passed the amendment bill on first reading by a vote of 27 to 6.

Burglars robbed the safe of Lutes & Associates, a ranchman near Florence, was seriously injured in a runaway.  
No new developments have been made in connection with the blowing up of a tunnel by officers in the Cripple Creek district.

Sixteen derricks are up and others are building in the Boulder oil field. Activity is shown in every quarter.  
J. D. Beidler, a ranchman near Florence, was seriously injured in a runaway.

In the suit to have certain mining property of the Mary McKinney and other companies segregated from the town of Jamez, Judge Frost dismissed the suit without prejudice.

## WASHINGTON

(Friday, February 21, 1922.)  
Reports have been widely circulated that Attorney General Knox had decided to resign from the cabinet, but it is stated that there is absolutely no basis for these reports.

Justice Henry Gray of the supreme court has suffered an attack of paralysis, but it is stated that there is every reason to expect his recovery.

Senator Clark of Montana, from the senate committee on military affairs, reported favorably the bill for the ratification of the treaty with the Crow Indians for the cession and opening to settlement of about 100,000 acres of their reservation in Montana.

Representative Southwick of New York has introduced a bill to prevent the brewing of inferior beer. It requires that malt and hops shall be the only products entering into the brewing of beer and also that no other product than barley, wheat and rye shall enter into the manufacture of malt.

Senator Bacon today gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the Philippine tariff bill, declaring it to be the intention of the United States when order shall be restored in the Philippine islands to allow the formation of a government for and by the Philippine people and to guarantee to them the same degree of liberty and independence that this country has pledged to the Cubans.

Senator Patterson delivered his first extended speech in the senate, denouncing the Philippine commission and Governor Taft.

The house discussed the Indian appropriation bill.  
(Saturday, February 22, 1922.)  
Final ratifications of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, giving England's assent to the construction of a canal across Central America by the United States were exchanged at the state department at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was very little ceremony about the exchange of ratifications.

Messrs. Bate and Spooner were the principal speakers in the senate yesterday on the Philippine question.  
The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

(Sunday, February 23, 1922.)  
The house ways and means committee has adopted a resolution declaring it the sense of the Republican members of the committee that a reciprocal arrangement with Cuba should be negotiated by the president, their action to be subject to the approval of the Republican caucus which is to be held Tuesday night.

Washington's birthday was signaled in the United States senate by a fist fight. The two senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affair.

(Monday, February 24, 1922.)  
Attorney General Knox has delivered to the president his findings in the matter of the alleged negligence of the judge of Alaska and recommends that the judge shall forthwith be removed.

Charles A. Anderson, of Whiting, Iowa, has filed claim with the state department at Washington for \$30,000 damages for the death of his sister, Hilda S. Anderson, a missionary who was killed by the Boxers in Mongolia province, China, in 1900.

The condition of Justice Gray of the supreme court, who recently suffered a stroke of paralysis, is now encouraging.

Conferences among senators have shown the existence of a considerable sentiment that the apologies made by the South Carolina senators are not deemed sufficient; action on the matter will be deliberate and it will not be less than 30 days before the bill is passed.

The senate will vote on the Philippine tariff bill this afternoon.  
Before the dinner at the White house last night, the president presented to the president a large pastel portrait of Prince Henry in naval attire, a statuette bust of the emperor and an autograph naval scale prepared by the emperor.

The president withdrew the invitation previously extended to Senator Tillman to attend the dinner at the White house in honor of Prince Henry.

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respondent of the London Daily Mail says the seismic disturbances at Shamalia have commenced and that a fresh volcano began to erupt vigorously last Wednesday. The volcano, which has recently been known as the Shamalia district is now estimated at 5,000.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail, Count Tolstoy, who has recently been gravely ill, is now out of danger.

A dispatch from London says William Thomas Spencer Wentworth Fitzwilliam, sixth earl Fitzwilliam, is dead. He was 83 years old.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News reports an encounter between students and Cossacks at Kiev, in which several were injured on both sides. The Cossacks were firing on the students, who were dispersed.

Turkish government has contracted for another cruiser, this time with British builders, and has ordered the contractors to pay indemnities.

(Saturday, February 22, 1922.)  
The British naval estimates for 1922-23, introduced by Mr. Balfour, show a total of £23,575,000, as compared with £20,575,000 last year.

The authorities in Constantinople deny that Rex, Mr. Tsika, husband of Miss Rex, who was recently arrested, has been arrested for complicity in the kidnapping of the latter.

According to the best available information, the movement for a general strike in the United States has been abandoned. The strength of the army had been reduced by the recent disbandment of 2,000 trained troops, who have been replaced by conscription of new recruits.

The test of the 100,000 between the United States and Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indies was distributed this afternoon in Danish and English to the members of the rigsdag. King Christian X. has given his consent.

The annual game of football played under association rules between Oxford and Cambridge, which was the first time since 1881 that the two universities met on the field, was won by Oxford with a score of 2 to 0.

Grieg, the Norwegian composer, who visited London, February 19, reports that a dispatch from Brussels says the Associated Press is authorized by an official of King Leopold's household to announce that while his majesty has on several occasions expressed a desire to visit the United States, he has never reached the point of suggesting any date.

(Sunday, February 23, 1922.)  
A dispatch from Cincinnati, O., says the engineers at the breweries in Cincinnati, Covington and Newport quit at midnight, throwing 2,500 men out of work and stopping over \$50,000 per week in wages.

It is not a contest between employees and employers but between the breweries and the American chamber of commerce, which is known as the United Breweries.

Grover Cleveland has declined the invitation of President Roosevelt to attend the banquet at the White house in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of William Henry, assigning as a reason ill-health.

William A. Stockley, three times mayor of Philadelphia, died Friday night in that city of paralysis, aged 73 years.

(Monday, February 24, 1922.)  
Fire in Portland, Oregon, destroyed every building except two on the block bounded by Front, Main and Madison streets, and the Willamette river. The docks facing the river from Main and Madison streets were also burned.

Aggregate loss is \$70,000, principally to the floating bridge, the Columbia, and the Findlay (Ohio) Table Manufacturing company. Loss, \$50,000.

Acting Civil Governor Wright at Manila, Philippine Islands, addressed him to the American chamber of commerce, said that the U. S. Philippine commission unanimously favored a modification of the present order prohibiting Chinese from entering the islands.

The condition of young Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., continues to improve and he is progressing steadily toward complete restoration to health.

Mrs. Louise de Camp, the first white woman born in Wisconsin, died at Prairie Du Chien yesterday, aged 104 years.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary who was captured by brigands in the district of Szechuan, China, has been released and arrived at Strumitsa, Macedonia, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning; the news is official but no details are given.

Archbishop Corrigan was painfully injured by a fall in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, on Thursday and is still confined to his room.

Cortez, an insurgent leader in the province of Iloilo, has been captured by native constabulary.

Fire last night destroyed the Lima (Ohio) Steel Casting company's plant. Loss, \$50,000.

Mr. Alexander, aged 58, manager of a shoe store in Salt Lake city, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was cleaning.

An enthusiastic meeting of Boer sympathizers was held at Belmont, Kentucky, last night. Commandant Krige formerly with the Boer army, delivered the principal address.

United States Senator W. A. Clark is reported to be soliciting his "Colusa-Parrot" group of mines to the Alameda or Anacostia company.

(Tuesday, February 25, 1922.)  
"Denver" Ed. McClatchy, the decision of the court in Chicago last night in a six-round contest before the American Athletic club.

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(Wednesday, February 26, 1922.)  
Four men were killed and a woman injured by a fire which destroyed the boarding and bunk houses at the Standard mine at Mace, Idaho.

It isn't the Cook's Fault, It isn't your Grocer's Fault,

that the bulk coffee you just purchased turns out to be different from the "same kind" bought before. Coffee purchased in bulk is safe to vary.

The sealed package in which LION COFFEE is sold insures uniform flavor and strength. It also keeps the coffee fresh and insures absolute purity.

per cent. flat royalty. Mr. Johnson will begin making a shift at once.

The Mountain Boy company has opened a good body of ore at a depth of 150 feet, where the entire width of the drift shows pay values and some of which runs a good smelting grade. The development is the result of extended and often discouraging work.

General Manager De la Verne of the Isabella company announces a policy of extending the surface development work over the 60 per cent. of the company's holdings, carrying known veins but still unexplored.

The affairs of the Alamo and Eastwick companies will be reorganized and through the aid of Mr. Alexander Prouditt, Mr. John H. Prouditt yesterday resigned from the presidency of the Alamo in favor of Mr. D. H. Holsheim.

The Colorado claim has been leased to Gentry and Robinson, who will start work at once in search of the Ajax vein, which has never yet been opened on the property.

A plant of machinery is being erected on the last claim of the Mobile company, so that the ore which has been opened up can be hoisted.

F. H. Pettigrew is not involved in the Andrew's failure.

Legal holiday—no call on "change" today.

(Sunday, February 23, 1922.)  
The Empire State company, owning the old claim, has opened good gold in a new vein from their 75-foot shaft and are sending out shipments thereof.

The mine is one of the most promising of the producers in this section.

The Alamo and Eastwick companies may have to suffer a loss of their resources, excepting what share they can carry over from their former president's assets.

There is a strong sentiment to close the action of the company, the exchange requiring mining companies to deposit their money under the corporate name.

The Tambourine company is sending out a car of ore a week from development work which is being pushed. In the 300-foot level a 10-foot vein of sylvanite has been opened, from which some ore is being shipped.

United-Edison company is pushing development in three levels and expects to break into ore at any point within the next few days. Shipments are being maintained from the third and fourth levels.

The Nellie V. company has resumed sinking in the main shaft, which will be lowered 100 feet to a depth of 500 feet. Development work is progressing in two levels, a new vein having just been opened at a depth of 100 feet.

(Tuesday, February 25, 1922.)  
The mining market yesterday presented for activity and some strength. Elton recovered well to \$1.25 and Decker was in demand at \$1.10 and Portland sold at \$2.50. Isabella at \$2.10, Prince Albert at \$2.10, Lexington at \$2.10 and Sedan at \$2.10.

The United States court of appeals has decided that neither the Alamo nor Eastwick have any right to sell the stock without owner's consent, and if it is done the owner is responsible to the owner.

A timely warning is given to local mining companies.

Messrs. Davis and Sumner have put through another big deal in Debeque oil lands, having secured 2,500 acres lying between Debeque and Rio Grande, which has arrived for the Blaine company and work started at once. The activity in the Debeque fields is increasing.

The Ida May company has let a contract for sinking a shaft to a depth of 100 feet in their main shaft and have installed an electric hoist. The company has divided its ground into seven blocks, six of which will be leased.

The Grand Central company is shipping 25 tons a day from their workings on Gunnell hill, in Central City.

(Wednesday, February 26, 1922.)  
The United States court of appeals was strong in spots, but manifested weakness as well. Decker sold at \$1.25 and Work was in demand, but Elton and El Paso were low last night and Portland was very low at \$1.10. K. K. and K. K. continued strong.

The Jennie Sample Consolidated Mining company was organized yesterday with 250,000 shares and will buy over 50 acres of land in the Debeque district, 10,000 acres and acre.

The Jennie Sample and Minnehaha claims of the Gold company, the J. L. of the Constantine and the Gettysburg of the Jack Pot have already been secured. A timely warning is given to local mining companies.

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(Thursday, February 27, 1922.)  
The mining market yesterday was unusually active, the selling being very heavy, but the demand was almost equal to the supply. Elton lost to \$1.22 and Decker was in demand at \$1.10. Portland sold at \$2.50. Isabella at \$2.10, Prince Albert at \$2.10, Lexington at \$2.10 and Sedan at \$2.10.

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## RANCH OF THE SILVER SPRUCE

It was the end of summer. The life that thrived and pulsed in every vein when leaf and bud and bloom threw back again the soft caress of sun and air was slowly creeping down into its starting place, leaving but the seared and withered stalks to tell the tale. Yet here and there a spot of green, a dash of yellow, showed where the summer lingered still, drinking in the last warm sunlight, slanting down across the hills.

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(Tuesday, February 25, 1922.)







# Mr. Dooley on the Prince's Reception

By F. P. DUNNE

"That Prince Hinnery seems to be havin' a good time," said Mr. Hennessy.

"He's havin' th' time iv his life," said Mr. Dooley. "Not since the Honezollern family was founded be wan iv th' ablest burglars iv th' middle ages has anny prince injured such a spree as this wan. Ye see, a prince is a gr-reat man in th' ol' country but he niver is as gr-reat over there as he is here. Whin he's at home, he's something the people can't help an' he don't mind him. He's like an iron lamp post, station'ry, ornymintal, an' useful to let people know where they are. But whin he comes to this home iv raypublican simplicity, he's all that th' wurrd prince wud imply an' it implies more to us thin to annywan else. I tell ye, we're givin' him th' best we have in th' shop. We're showin' him that whatever riv-rince we may feel tow'r'd George Washinton, it don't prejudice us again live princes. Th' prince's hate is thin that are dead an' harmless. We've rayceived him with open arms, an' I'll say this fr him, that fr a German he's a good fellow.

"That's as far as I care to go, havin' lived fr many years among th' Germans. I'm not prejudiced again thim, mind ye. They make good beer and good citizens an' mod'rate polismen an' they are fond iv their families an' cheese. But wanst a German always Dutch. Ye cudden't make Americans iv thim if ye called thim all Perkins an' brought thim up in Worcester. A German niver really leaves Germany. He takes it with him wher-iver he goes. Whin a May-o-man absconds fr'm his native country he becomes an Irishman an' whin he is four miles out at sea he is as much an American as Preserved Fish. But a German is niver an American except whin he goes back to Germany to see his relatives. He keeps his language, he plays pinochle, he despises th' drink iv th' country, his food is strange an' he only votes fr Germans fr office or if he can't get a German, fr somewan who's again th' Irish. I bet ye, if ye was fr to suddenly ask Schwartzmeister where he is, he'd say: 'At Hockheimer in Schwabia.' He don't really know he ever come to this

country. I've heard him talkin' to himself. He always counts in German.

"But I say about Prince Hinnery that fr a German he's all right an' I'm glad he come. I hear he wrote to his brother that is th' im'por over there: 'Dear Willum: This is a wonderfull country, an' they've given me a perfectly killin' rayception. I've almost died laughin'. We was met 40 miles out at sea be a band on a raft playin' the Watch on th' Rhine. We encountered another band playin' th' same plazin' harmony ivry five miles till we got up to New York. I wisht I had come over on a man-iv-war. In the bay we was surrounded be a fleet iv tugs carryin' ripsintatives iv th' press, singin' th' Watch on th' Rhine. I rayceived several offers through a megaphone to write an article about what ye say in ye'r sleep fr th' pa-papers, but I declined thim awaitin' instructions fr'm ye. At th' dock we was greeted be a band playin' th' Watch on th' Rhine an' afther some delay, caused be th' Delicatessen Sangerbund holdin' us while they sung th' Watch on th' Rhine, we stepped ashore on a gangplank neatly formed be th' gov'nor iv th' state holdin' onto th' feet iv th' mayor, him clutchin' th' iditor iv th' Staats Zeitung an' so on, th' gangplank singin' th' Watch on th' Rhine as we walked to th' dock.

"I am much impressed be New York. I hate it. Th' buildin's are very high here but th' language is higher. If I was to go home now, ye wudden't know me. Afther I hear a speech I don't care to look in th' glass fr fear I might be guilty iv treason to ye, mein lieber. Our illustrious ancestor, Fridrick th' Great, was a cheap an' common man compared to me an' ye, august brother niver got by th' barrier. I hope I'll have time to cool down before I get home or ye'll have to lock me up.

"They're givin' me th' fine line iv intertaintment. Ivrywhere I go, they're music or something that does as well. I have a musical instrument called the catastrophe phone in me room that plays th' Watch on th' Rhine whin I go in at night an' get up in th' mornin'. Whin I go out on th' street, th' crowd cries 'Hock th' Kaiser.' I wish

they'd stop hockin' ye, dear brother, an' hock th' Watch on th' Rhine. (This here is an American joke. I'm gettin' on fast.) I'm goin' to be took to th' oppy some night this week. They've fired a lot iv laads out iv their boxes to make room fr me. Wan iv thim objected but he was fired anyhow. Aftherward I'm goin' to at dinner with th' iditors iv th' country. Won't that be nice? I suppose I'm th' first Honezollern that iver took dinner with an iditor though our family has often given thim food an' lodgin'—in jail. I wish ye was here to go with me. Ye've had more journylistic experience an' many iv th' things ye've had printed wudden't seem too unthru to th' other guests. Th' newspapers has been mos' kind to me, I might say, almost too kind. I am sindin' ye a photygraft iv meself in me bath, took be flashlight be an iditor concealed on th' top iv th' clothes press, an' an interview be a lady rayporter who ripsinted herself as th' queen iv Ohio.

"But th' big ivint comes off tomorrah. I am actually invited to a dinner iv wan hundherd iv th' ripsintative business men iv New York an' a few Christyans ast in aftherward. Hooray, hooray! Mind ye, these are no ord'nary business men. Far fr'm it. No wan gets in unless he has made at laste eight millyon marks out iv th' sivinty millyon marks in this country. An' I'm ast to meet thim! What fun! I bet 'twill be jolly. I'm goin' to buy me a table fr computin' intrest, a copy iv th' naytional bankin' act an' a good account iv th' thransactions in sterlin' exchange fr th' current year an' whin th' quip an' jest go round, I'll be no skeleton at th' feast.

"Ye can see be this that my life has been almost too gay but th' merrymint goes blithely on. Fr'm here I go to Bawstwon where I expect to pat th' Bunker Hill mummy on th' head an' have a look at th' new railway station. Then I will take in Buffly, Cichago (pronounced Schewago), Saint Looye, Three Rapids, Idaho, Pynsylvany, an' mos' iv th' large cities iv th' west, includin' Chatahooga where wan iv th' gr-reat battles iv th' rivilution was fought between Gintal Sigel an' Gintal Zolly.

coffer. I expect to earn a good deal about th' steel, pork, corn, lard, an' lithrachoor iv th' country before I ray-turn. But this butterfly existence is killin' me. It is far too gay. I suppose whin I was younger, I wud've enjoyed it but me time fr socyal festivities has passed an' I long fr th' quite iv home life among th' simple ryeties iv Europe. Ye'ers, Hinnery."

"Yes, he's havin' a good time. But what th' pa-papers calls th' climax iv th' intertaintment will be reached whin he arrives in Chicago. Schwartzmeister an' I will ray-ceive him. Schwartzmeister's family knew him in th' ol' country. He had an uncle that was bootet all th' way fr'm Sedan to Paris be a cousin iv th' prince. We've arranged th' program so far as Ar-rchey road is concerned. Monday mornin', visit to Kennedy's packin' house; afthernoon, Riordan's blacksmith shop; avenin', 'Th' Two Orphans,' at th' Halsted street oppy house. Choosday, 11 a. m., inspection iv th' rollin' mills; afthernoon, visit to Feeney's coal yard; avenin', 'Bells iv Cornerville,' at th' oppy house. Winsday mornin', tug ride on th' river fr'm Thirty-first street to Law's coal yard; afthernoon, a call on th' tanneries, th' cable barn an' th' brick yards; avenin', dinner an' rayception be th' retail saloonkeepers. There's the whole program. They may think in Noo York they are givin' him a good time but we'll show him what gayety really is, an' inform him iv th' foundation iv our supremacy as a nation. That's what he wants to see an' we'll show it to him."

"Goowan," said Mr. Hennessy. "He don't know ye." "I bet ye he knows me as much as he knows thim," said Mr. Dooley. "To a raale prince, they can't be much difference between a man who sells liquor be th' pail an' wan that sells it be th' distillery, between a man that makes a horseshoe an' wan that makes a millyon tons iv steel. We're all alike to him—Carnaylie, Rockyfeller, Morgan, Schwartzmeister, an' me."

"Well, he certainly has been well rayceived," said Mr. Hennessy. "I wonder," said Mr. Dooley, "if he thinks 'tis on th' square?"

## A Legal Incident

BY G. A. N.

"Are you Judge Sanderson?" he asked as he stepped in the doorway.

"I am," replied the judge.

"Well, I have ridden 100 miles today to get here to see you, and I want you to come to Richmond county and help to defend my brother."

"Who are you?" asked the judge. He replied:

"My name is 'Caleb Scroggins.'"

"What is your brother charged with?"

"Murder," answered Scroggins. "When is the case set for trial?"

"One week from yesterday," he answered.

"Have you no lawyers over there?" asked the judge.

"Yes," he replied.

"Why didn't you employ some of them?"

"I did," he answered, "I employed three."

"Why then do you come here to get me?"

"Because, Judge," he said, "some parties there told me they didn't believe there was a lawyer in the state of Texas could shed him unless it was you."

The man showed signs of fatigue from his long ride, and at the judge's invitation had dropped unceremoniously into a chair.

The judge had not yet taken his feet down from the desk where they were resting, but had been taking a close observation of his visitor; he appeared to be an intelligent fellow, with a good face, and was dressed in the garb of the stockman of the early days, rough clothes, wide brimmed sombrero, high heeled boots, spurs, six-shooter, etc.

"For several years after Judge Sanderson came to Ballville, the county seat of Ball county, Texas, he had done a general law practice, but his business had increased to such an extent that of later years he had given his attention entirely to criminal law, as being more to his liking, as well as more lucrative.

He was highly talented and an exceptionally well educated man for his day and time, and possessed of what was considered in those days a wonderful gift of oratory. His success had been so phenomenal as to give him a state wide reputation. He had more admirers than friends. While his was a genial nature, he had all the sensitiveness of the true-born southern gentleman, quick to resent any fancied slight or insult and when crossed was fractious to a degree. Among his colleagues he was respected and feared, and owing to his resourcefulness it was frequently said of him that he never went into a fight (legal or otherwise) to come out second best.

The judge had now arisen to his feet and was pacing back and forth across the office. He stopped in front of Scroggins saying:

"If you wanted me to defend your brother you should have come to see me first."

Scroggins stated that he lived in a remote part of the state and only a short time previous had learned that his brother was in trouble. He came to him at once, and without making much inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the case, had employed what were represented to him as three of the best lawyers in the county, but very soon afterwards learned that the case was likely to prove much more serious than he at first supposed, and was here to offer him one thousand

dollars to assist in the defense. The judge replied:

"I don't believe I care to have anything to do with the case at all."

At this Scroggins appeared much perplexed, and went on to state that like was his only brother and that he had never amounted to much, yet he had never had much chance, having a large family to support, and having only one arm.

"What?" said the judge, "is he a one-armed man?"

"Yes," answered Caleb.

"Did he not at one time live in this country?"

"Yes," Scroggins replied.

"I thought the name sounded familiar," said the judge. "There was a one-armed scoundrel of a fellow of that name lived out here in the cedar brake a few years ago, and they had him here in court several times for one misdemeanor and another until finally his neighbors grew tired of his piteousness and requested him to change his base of operations."

"Well," said Caleb, "I cannot help what he may have done, or what he may have been, but my brother, he is poor. I am able to help him, and I am going to do for him whatever lies in my power."

The judge admired the fellow's spirit, and mentally commended him for it, but said:

"Who wants to be dragged into a case after you have employed all the third rate lawyers in Christendom, and especially to defend that character of man?"

He then asked for something of the circumstances of the crime, Caleb explaining that a few peddlars had been murdered and robbed, where he had camped for the night at the roadside, and the circumstantial evidence was strong against his brother that he had been arrested, and deposed bond.

The judge rolled his cigar, walked to the window, and stood looking into the street with apparent indifference. Scroggins sat whittling the end of his spur with quite a distressed look, he felt that he had read the judge's character to some extent, and feared his sensitive scruples, at not being the first lawyer employed in the case, would make it impossible to secure his services, but he resolved to make another effort, and the judge turned almost startled as Scroggins abruptly said:

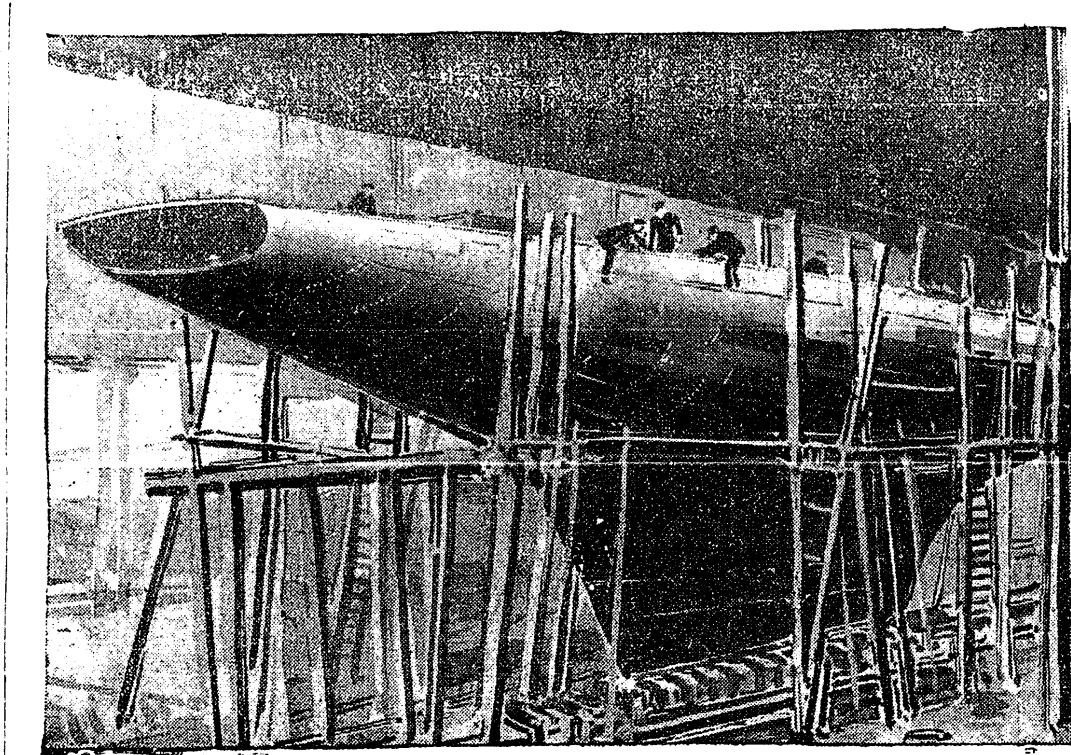
"If you will make it fifteen hundred if you will come."

There was almost a pleading tone in the fellow's voice that touched the judge's heart somewhat, for there was a streak of tenderness in his composition, notwithstanding his outward manner. He replied:

"You are doubtless very tired, go and get a good night's rest, and meet me here at nine o'clock tomorrow morning, and I will give you my answer."

Scroggins was in the hall waiting at the door when the judge reached his office the following morning. The judge told him he had decided to go into the case, and he had first named one thousand dollars.

Scroggins was overjoyed and said: "Judge, to show you that I am in earnest, I came prepared to pay you your fee in advance," and he proceeded to take out a roll of money from his pocket. The judge stopped him, saying, "To show you that I am acting in good faith, I shall not accept one dollar of your money sir, until I have cleared your name, sir, if I fail to do so you owe me nothing."



KAISER'S YACHT READY TO LAUNCH.

The Kaiser's new yacht which will be christened Meteor, is now ready to launch, although the ceremony will not be performed until Tuesday, February 25. This half-tone shows the craft as she appears at the present time. On account of the elaborate preparations the Kaiser has seen fit to make for the launching of this boat, the function will be an event of world-wide interest.

deference to his age and being a visitor among them, should be complimented by having the closing address to the jury. In reality they were trying to shirk all the responsibility possible in connection with the case.

The state's attorney and his assistants, as well as the three lawyers employed by the defense had all made their pleas. Judge Sanderson had sat in a listening and thoughtful attitude through it all, when he finally rose to address the jury, he walked very slowly, and with downcast eyes to within a few feet of them and in a very deliberate manner began by stating that he wished first to take up a few moments of their time by refreshing their memories to the fact that the case was one of the most important in the history of the country. He recounted in his pleasing manner the discovery of America by Columbus, the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth Rock, and the many trials and hardships endured by them. Next came the war of 1812 and our struggle for independence. He gave a realistic description of the battle of Funder Hill and other victorious and decisive battles fought and won by our patriotic forefathers.

The crowd that had gathered in Ridgville at the trial made it appear like a circus day, the court room was packed to the doors, much interest being taken in the trial, and many being attracted to hear the eloquent Judge Sanderson who was now leading his hearers down through the years that followed, and described the wonderful settling up, and rapid development of the western and southern states, gradually leading up to the causes of the civil war.

There was no man in the south better read or informed on the history of that long and desperate struggle than the judge.

He then gave a minute rehearsal of the firing upon Fort Sumter and the consternation that prevailed over the entire country when the people realized that war had actually begun.

The judge had now warned to the task he had set for himself and was walking back and forth before the jury, speaking in a most impassioned manner. There was a breathless silence in the court room, the lawyers were sitting spellbound and the judge on the bench was leaning far out utterly absorbed, apparently fearing he might lose a word of his eloquence.

He graphically described some of the principal battles of the war of the rebellion, some of the great men, and many in the court room having seen actual service in them, and he portrayed them so vividly that one could almost see the marching columns, hear the rattle of musketry, the screech of shells, the thunder of artillery, and see the flashing and heroic charge of the cavalry. The jurymen swayed their bodies to and fro with every gesture and though under every hypnotic influence.

The judge on the bench, the jury, the lawyers and the entire audience were so entertained by the judge's eloquence,

that they gave no thought to the fact that the subjects he was treating had no bearing on the case.

After recounting some deeds of personal heroism with which he was familiar, he paid a most beautiful tribute as a whole, to the valor of the brave men who had so nobly upheld the honor of, and heroically fought the battles of the south, and asserted in the most convincing manner that nothing but overwhelming numbers could have brought them defeat, and continued: "We of the south are not able to pension our surviving and disabled war veterans, as our victorious northern brothers can, but we can do more, we can honor and protect them while living, and when dead every trueborn southerner will cherish their memory, as the noblest men who were ever in the world's history, banded together in a common cause."

The judge, lowering his voice, then said:

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, this brings us to the case of like Scroggins who stands here before you today charged with the crime of murder. I don't suppose there is a hotel, store or public place of business of any kind in your community where you would hear this case discussed, that the sentiment would not be unanimous that Scroggins should be hung."

He did not suppose there is a man in this court room who has listened to the evidence, who does not believe that Scroggins is guilty of this terrible crime, and should be hung. Raising his voice, and with all the fire of his southern blood showing in his eyes he continued:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have it in your power to hang him, and you can hang him if you will," but pointing dramatically to Scroggins empty sleeve, he almost shouted: "But thank God you cannot hang that right arm that was shot off while he was holding Robert E. Lee's horse at the battle of the Wilderness."

The audience had become so wrought up that when the judge ceased, there was utter silence for some seconds, then the court room suddenly grew tumultuous, many crowding inside the rail to shake hands with Scroggins, and then they showered congratulations upon Judge Sanderson which he received very modestly.

The state's attorney had now recovered himself sufficiently to be on his feet shouting objections to the judge on the bench, who commanded him to "sit down" and briefly delivered his charge to the jury, who were conducted to a side room to make up their verdict, when a ballot was taken all but one voted for acquittal, he contending that there was no doubt but Scroggins murdered the Jew. "We don't care if he murdered a thousand Jews," they cried, "didn't he hold Robert E. Lee's horse at the battle of the Wilderness?" There was no evidence to that effect," the fellow replied. "What do we care for evi-

dence, didn't Judge Sanderson say so?" that's evidence enough for us."

In less than ten minutes the jury had returned a verdict of not guilty.

**TWINE HEATHER BLOSSOMS IN MY HAIR.**

By William Glendinning.

Twine heather blossoms in my hair, Sac o'er my broo they'll safty fae. Mixt wi' wee sprays o' blue harebells— He used tae loe them best o' a'.

An' pu' the heather frae yon brae, Whaur we are tryed by the burn. The harebells frae oor auld glen sweet, Ah, soon they'll a' tae ashes turn!

An' I maun wear my browest goon. The white gown, he loed me tae wear, For she'll be drest in silk an' satin. Wi' gossan an' jewels' mang her hair; An' wip' awa' noo, if ye can.

These saut, saut tears frae my dim e'e, He maun nae see, nae maun ken. There's e'er a sign o' soe frae me.

I maun be gayest o' them a', Wi' merriest smile an' blithest glance, His English lassie shall na' win An' wip' awa' noo, if ye can.

I'll gie the best o' the dance, I'll gie the best o' the dance, Sad sobbin' was na' in my breast, Like some puir birdie broodin' lane, In sorrow o'er it's empty nest.

Ah, he's forgot the gloamin' joys— The lottled daunters by the burn— The aft-tauld vow, han'-clasp, an' kiss, That tae forget, I noo, maun learn: For tis my Donald's weddin' night. An' English laddy for his bride.

Yes, I'll be blithsome a' the night, Nae glad step shall ower miss my feet, Nae naughten frae my lips shall fae. The faul, sae faul, my heart wud greet; Nae luvie-sick lassie shall they see, Tae puir, puir Jean's tearfu' loe.

Amang the dance, the music, mirth, But, mither, after Jean's o'er-what?

**Fish Bite in Cable.**

The Eastern Extension Telegraph company has brought to notice an interesting fact in connection with the interruptions occurring in submarine telegraph cables. A fault removed a few months ago from the company's Sydney-Nelson section at a great depth as 330 fathoms was found to contain a tooth firmly fixed in the core of the cable, although the core was protected by the usual sheathing of thick iron wires and outer coverings. An expert examination of the tooth proved it to belong to a species of shark, the exact variety of which could not be identified, but it appears that five known varieties of shark are found to exist at a depth of 330 fathoms, and one at a depth of even 500 fathoms. (The Electrical World and Engineer.

## STORAGE OF WATER ON KING'S RIVER

"Storage of water on King's River, California" is the title of number 38 of the Water Supply and Irrigation Papers of the United States Geological Survey, now in the press.

Kings River drains the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Fresno County, California, from Mount Whitney on the south to Mount Goddard on the north. Fully 80 per cent of the drainage basin is now included within the boundaries of the Sierra Forest Reserve, a matter of prime importance to the irrigated lands below, for it means the conservation of the stream. The river discharges from its mountain drainage basin upon the plains of Fresno, Kings and Tulare counties, sometimes spoken of as the Kings River delta, which are near the geographic center of the state, and present a great variety of climate and soil. Fresno and Hanford, the principal towns, are about 200 miles distant from San Francisco and Los Angeles. Lumber, gold, copper, petroleum, grain, oranges, lemons, many varieties of deciduous fruits, grapes, raisins, wines, and brandies are produced in this region in commercial quantities. There are more than 500,000 deciduous fruit trees in Fresno County. There are about 40,000 acres of vineyards. It is the great raisin district of California. The citrus belt as it is known in southern California, is a narrow strip of land at the base of the mountains. Irrigation is necessary for all varieties of agricultural products, grains possibly excepted. There are about 625 miles of main irrigation canals, covering 330,000 acres of land on the Kings River delta. During the last season about 50 miles of canal were added to the valley lands, and about 90 dollars per acre to the so-called frostless foothill lands, where the citrus fruits, the most valuable of the region, are raised. Increase of the present supply of water which has been diverted chiefly to the lower lands. The present combined capacity of the Kings River canals is stated to be approximately 400 cubic feet per second. During the last season the profits from the irrigated districts around Fresno were in excess of \$2,000,000. Land without irrigation sells for 10 dollars per acre; the same land with a good water right sells for about 60 dollars. Hence the importance of the water-power development considered in this report, which is on the Middle Fork of Kings River, above all diversions for irrigation. The Kings River can be relied on, in spite of occasional seasons, for a great water supply, draining as it does 1742 square miles of area from banks of perpetual snow.

In the investigation of the Kings River basin a reconnaissance party under Mr. E. G. Hamilton, topographer from the United States Geological Survey, reported upon reservoir sites, four of which were then surveyed by a party under Mr. E. H. Green. Of these four sites, Mr. Lippincott thinks that two should be utilized, and that storage work should be begun by building the Clark Valley reservoir on a 35-foot dam, and should be followed by the construction of a 140 dam at the Pine Flat site.

The Pine Flat site, on the main Kings River, five miles below Timmer, just above the diversions of all irrigation canals has an elevation of 600 feet, and the dam would cost \$1,425,000. This reservoir could be used as a governor for holding the surplus water from the upper reservoir, and then for distributing it to the lower reservoirs. Mr. Lippincott's conclusions are: That the observed flow of Kings River for the season of 1897-98 may be taken as the minimum, that these minimum years will probably occur about once in ten years; that there will be enough water during November to February, inclusive, to fill every year the Pine Flat reservoir with a capacity of 75,175 acre-feet; that in nine out of ten years there will be enough water to leave the Pine Flat reservoir full for use after July 1; that water that would be stored in the Pine Flat reservoir is water that would otherwise be lost; that the Pine Flat reservoir would irrigate the most valuable lands in Fresno and Tulare counties, now dry and unproductive; and that the cost of the reservoir would be \$18.23 per acre-foot, and the earning power of the reservoir fully double that amount.

The Clark Valley site is in Fresno County, sixteen miles east of Sanger, and has the slope road to Millwood and the arroyo of Waiwote Creek through the center of it. The elevation of the base of the dam is 400 feet. It is proposed to fill this reservoir by a diversion canal 5,600 feet in length, with headworks above the mouth of Mill Creek and at the Pine Flat dam site. Two additional dams would be needed to block the valley completely up. The total cost, including supply canal, etc., would be \$1,811,025. The total storage capacity would be 120,480 acre-feet of water; and the cost per acre-foot of water would be \$11.05. Mr. Lippincott thinks that the Clark Valley dam should eventually be raised to 105 feet with a storage capacity of 217,195 acre-feet, and shows by table that with this larger dam, there would have been only one year out of eleven when both reservoirs could not have been filled. The report then shows that the cheapest water supply in the valley can be obtained by pumping with electric power generated by the river itself before it reaches points of diversion or storage, provided the pumping plants are operated at least half the time. A good location for the power house is between the Middle and the South Forks, at an elevation of 1950 feet, with an available head of 600 feet was found by Mr. E. H. Green, who estimated the total cost of construction at \$27,975, and the mean minimum horsepower produced at 7388. The supply of water in the valley for pumping, based upon reports from over 800 existing gauging stations, investigated by Mr. Louis Mesner, who concluded that 500,000 acre-feet could be obtained with certainty by pumping from the water plane of the Kings River delta. The transmission of power and the operation of the pumping plants was investigated by Mr. Lewis A. Hicks, who concludes that the annual output would be 325,500 acre-feet on the basis of use for 328 1-2 days, at a cost of 10¢ per acre-foot provided. By these means 200,000 additional acres of irrigated land could be added to the community.

Mr. E. H. Newell, Hydrographer in Charge, says in his letter of transmittal: "The situation on Kings River affords a certain extent typical of that along a number of important streams of the west, and as a result of this investigation it is believed that the reclaimable irrigated lands, and the extension of these conditions will be a most important step toward the transformation and utilization of the fertile but arid lands."

**Tolls and Traffic on the Proposed Isthmian Canal**

A toll of about one dollar per ton register could be levied upon the commerce using the isthmian canal without much restricting the amount of traffic through that waterway. This charge is about one-half of that now paid for the use of the Suez canal. A toll considerably higher than that now paid would not be a maximum revenue, but would a toll of one dollar, but in fixing the charges for the use of an isthmian canal, owned and operated by the United States government, the principle of maximum revenue could not wisely be followed. The location of the canal as a toll-gate will be a minor one as compared with its service in promoting the industrial and commercial progress and general welfare of the United States. The large revenue of the canal is probable, but the opinion of the commission, however, is that there are other considerations more important than revenue. It may even be expedient for the United States to reduce the tolls to an amount which will lure the commerce, and a large increase of traffic in the future is probable, and the revenue producing value of the canal would then be proportionately greater. (From the Isthmian Canal, by Prof. Emory R. Johnson, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.)

In Rose Porter's delightful little book, "Summer Driftwood for the Winter Fire," an old man goes good-by to his grandchild as she goes away on her vacation, and says to her, "Remember, little one, gather the driftwood for the winter fire." The child, however, and says she is going to have a good time while she is away, will bask in the sunshine and gather flowers and listen to the birds. "Ah, Annie," says the old man, "the flow-ers will fade, the sunshine will be hid-den when the winter storm-clouds come, and the song-birds will grow silent. Find something lasting. Begin to gather wood now, that will warm your heart when the winter of life comes." (Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D.)



# Rio Blanco County Oil Fields Are a Continuation of the Debeque Oil Fields.

# WHISKEY CREEK OIL

# OPERATIONS IN THAT SECTION

Will the oil deposits of the state of Colorado be developed to such an extent as to warrant being called the "Pennsylvania of the west"? In face of the attention now being given to oil, this question is often asked, and can, on examination, be readily answered in the affirmative. Oil underlies a large portion of the state at varying depths and it remains for capital to wrest it from mother earth. The strata

beds of variegated clays above. The summit of the hill about 100 feet above the ravine is capped by a dark reddish brown sandstone smelling strongly of oil and containing a bed about a foot thick entirely composed of fossil shells. This hill shows evidence of disturbance and faulting and it is in a series of shearage or faulting cracks. In the base of this hill the oil spring occurs, issuing or coming upwards

from which oil may reasonably be expected to be found on boring for it at a reasonable depth. Although at Whiskey creek we have only one good positive evidence of oil, viz.: at the spring, it does not follow that that is the only place where it is to be found. By following the very gentle slope of the strata and country, which appeared to us northwest, oil may reasonably be looked for at any suitable point, one, two or three miles away, where the oil zone or stratum outcrops or where it comes to the level of the creek or passes beneath it.

I would say that the geological and physical conditions are favorable from a geological point of view, and since the presence of oil is actually and copiously shown in the vicinity I believe this is undoubted oil territory.

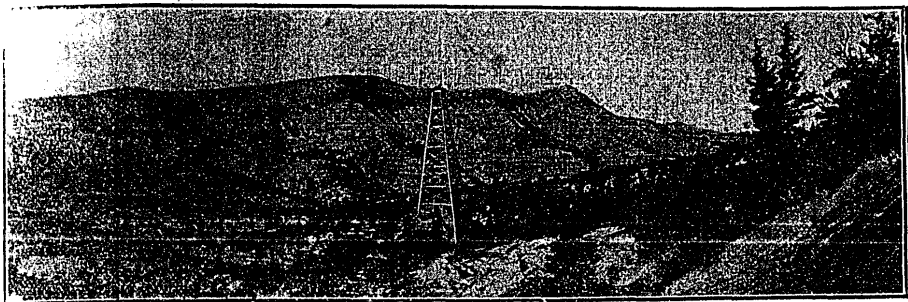
The territory strata represents the bed of an old lake, the lower portion of which, judging from the character of the shells, was brackish, the shales show from their blackness the presence of bituminous matter either from animal or vegetable life, and it is from such organic conditions that oil is supposed to have arisen. Again, the rapid succession or alternation of shales and porous sandstones is particularly favorable to the storage of oil. A well put down for 1,000 to 2,000 feet on Oil Plateau, or in the oil zone, besides encountering at I think, a comparatively slight depth the Whiskey creek oil horizon would pass through a series of shales and sandstones in the underlying strata that might equally well yield an oil sand or be oil-bearing till the shales of the Marine Cretaceous are reached at 2,500 to 3,000 feet, and the same horizon as at Florence.

The only drawback to this oil region is the lack of transportation facilities. This will soon be remedied, as a survey for a railroad has been made, the route being through the Whiskey creek valley. Should oil be developed in suffi-

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.  
Department of Chemistry, Herbert N. McCoy,  
Ph. D.  
Salt Lake City.  
ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF CRUDE OIL.  
The oil is viscous and nearly black in color.  
Two hundred and fifty centimeters (c. c.)  
was subjected to fractional distillation from a  
glass retort. The distillate was caught in nine  
equal portions of 25 c. c. The residue then

while distilling in a vacuum, the lubricating  
fractions and the lubricating oil so produced  
were much better in quality than those above  
described.

The vacuum process was carried out as  
follows: 250 c. c. of the crude oil was dis-  
tilled in a glass retort, exactly as in the first  
distillation, until 110 c. c. had been collected  
(sample a.). (This portion corresponds to the



HILLSIDE DERRICK.  
One of the Derricks in the Rio Blanco Oil Fields—Showing the Mountainous  
Formation.

in which it is found are as numerous as are the different fields. In Florence it is obtained in fissures in the shale, a circumstance that accounts for the percentage of dry holes; while in Boulder, developments up to the present time would indicate a blanket formation. Debeque comes to the front with a well-indicated blanket formation which extends into Utah.

Having in view the present interest in oil developments on the western slope, it would be well to call attention to the development that is going on in Rio Blanco county, a district which was commented up in the Gazette on June 23 of last year.

The locality which contains the strongest oil indications is located in the heart of the county, or toward the western slope of the Book Cliff mountains, in the valleys of Whiskey and Elevation creeks, which are tributaries of the White river.

This locality was examined by Professor Arthur Lakes, one of Colorado's well-known geologists, and from whose report much of the following information is obtained:

## GEOLOGY.

The general geologic features of the region are simple and can be read at a glance by studying the accompanying general section of the country. The leading feature is a gentle, broad anticlinal arch or upheaval of the granite basis immediately south of the Grand river.

## THE OIL SPRINGS.

Leaving Oil Camp and following up Whiskey creek for about a mile along the edge of Oil plateau, we encounter Oil creek. The presence of the oil being distinctly perceptible by the atmosphere being changed by its smell and by the oil saturating the ground along the course of the little creek which ascends for a few hundred yards up a narrow ravine to the point where the spring issues. On the left, or north, side of this ravine we pass under the walls of the oil mesa from 50 to 100 feet high, composed of variegated banded red and green shales, capped by a ledge of brown sandstone, forming the top of the plateau. In a few yards this wall of variegated strata abruptly ends by a narrow chasm leading into a sort of cave on the opposite wall of this chasm. A brown sandstone (the oil sandstone) with curious round concretions of lime and clay come abruptly against the variegated strata, showing there is a line of faulting here. The hill on the south wall of the chasm and cave appears to be formed of this sandstone near its base with

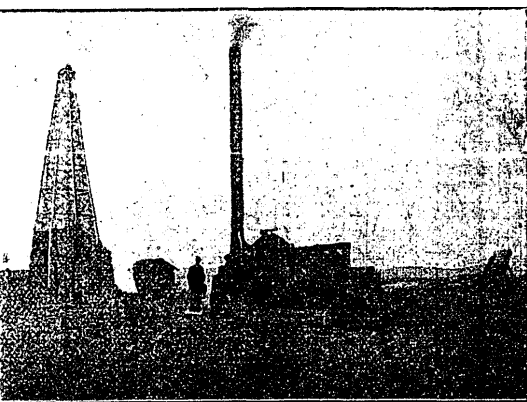
through the fault fissures or cracks in the brown and oil-soaked sandstone. The main fissure has been enlarged by hand so that a man can just squeeze himself into the aperture and see at his feet a little pool caused by the ascending oil and water as in an ordinary spring. There appears to be a preponderance of oil over water, and both together are filling the little pool, which is a few inches deep, trickle over and run down the smooth face of the rock or are conveyed by a pipe into a wooden reservoir below, some 20 feet, a box 6x6x6 feet, in other words, six feet square and deep. Looking into this as the light pours in, the oil is seen floating on the surface, of a dark olive green color, similar in color to that of Florence, Colo. There were about six feet of oil and water in this at the time, the greater part being oil, and the reservoir was estimated to contain at the time about 100 gallons of oil. Scepage from the spring has for an untold time flowed until checked by this reservoir down the ravine and the power of the spring is evidenced by the way in which it has soaked the ground for a hundred yards or more down the ravine below the spring itself. To what depth I do not know, but a little excavation of a foot showed the earth still saturated.

From the fact that the oil ascends through a fault fissure or series of cracks rather than issuing along a line of stratification, I am inclined to think that the appearance of the spring on the surface does not indicate that it is the source of the oil, but that the oil ascends from still lower strata, lower than we have an opportunity of observing in the canon. I do not, however, think that the fault is a profound one, but local, and comparatively shallow in depth.

Across the valley of Whiskey creek in nearly the same line as this canon and about a mile and a half from the spring, and a half mile below camp, we found very distinct oil float lying in the boulders of sandstone in the bottom of the canon, but could not trace them to their source, though I have no doubt but that little prospecting would locate them in the same oil zone sandstone at the base of the variegated strata at the spring.

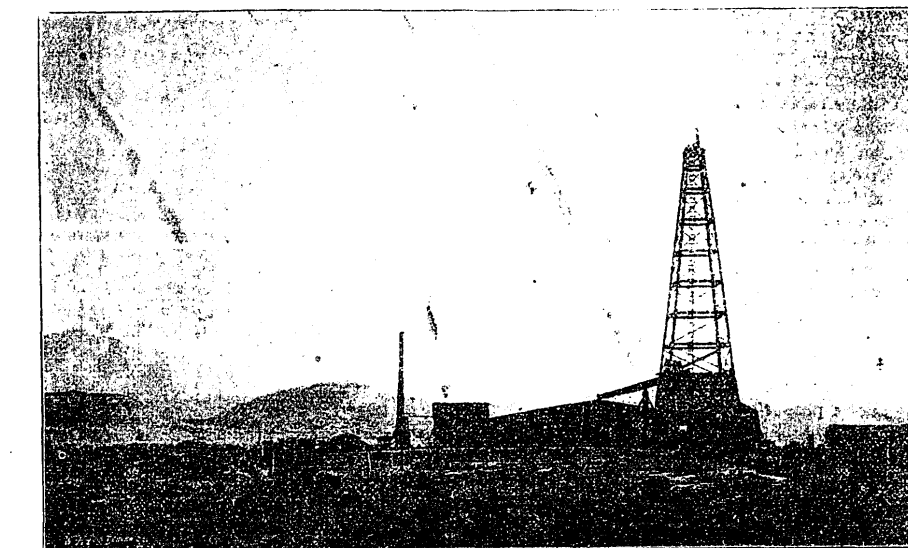
About 10 miles northeast there is another oil spring similar in many respects to the Whiskey creek spring at about the same horizon.

The inference from this is that there is a zone extending over a large area of this country



Requena Well, Raven Park, Rio Blanco County.

cient quantity then a pipe line can be laid to the main trunk line at Crevasse, about 36 miles, and the oil pumped or forced through it by steam as is done in the eastern fields. Since Professor Arthur Lakes made his report, two derricks have been erected, one at Whiskey creek and one north of that at Piceance creek. The former is down 500 feet and has passed through two oil strata while the latter is now in oil. The companies now operating there are the Colorado and Utah Oil company, owned principally in Chicago, the Colorado Oil company of Colorado Springs, and the Manhattan company of which Calvin Bullock of Denver is at the head. No doubt remains but what this field will in the future be a great oil-producing center. Nowhere else has such undoubted evidence been given of an oil deposit, and it only needs the application of capital and enterprise to place it on the market. As to the excellent quality of the oil, the following analysis speaks for itself:



DEBEQUE NO. 1 WELL

First Producer in the New Field—On Ground to the Left of This Well Three  
Drills are to be Put Down by Companies Controlled by the  
Colorado Securities Company.

remaining in the retort was a black, viscous mass which, upon cooling, solidified. The oils so obtained are numbered from 1 to 5. The solid residue is No. 10. The color varied from almost white in No. 1 to a very deep red in No. 9. Decomposition, due to high temperature necessary to boil the oil, took place in distilling off the last two or three fractions. The specific gravities and flashing points of the nine fractions are given in the following table:

No. of Fraction	Specific Gravity at 20 deg C.	Flash Point, C.	Flash Point, F.
1	.820	70	158
2	.807	90	194
3	.817	105	221
4	.825	110	230
5	.837	115	239
6	.851	135	275
7	.836	132	270
8	.863	139	284
9	.942	160	322
10	A black solid, resembling Gilsontite.		

The first two fractions (20 per cent.) will produce a high grade burning kerosene of high flashing point. The fractions 6, 7, 8 and 9 and probably a large portion of 5 also, are lubricating oils.

In the manufacture of lubricating oils in actual practice it is frequently found that a better grade of oil is produced when the lubricating portion is distilled with superheated steam or distilled in a vacuum.

The crude oil was next subjected to a vacuum distillation with highly satisfactory results. Vacuum distillations can be conducted at a very much lower temperature than distillations made in the ordinary way. The oil examined showed no trace of decomposition

samples 1, 2, 3, 4 and 25 of the 5 of the first distillation.) It is not necessary to distill this part off in a vacuum as there is no decomposition. The residue measures 140 c. c. A portion of this, 43 c. c., was distilled in a vacuum. The entire distillate was lubricating oils. It was collected in two portions. The first (b) measured 30 c. c. The second (c) 8 c. c. The residue (5 c. c.) consisted of black mass like No. 10 of the first distillation. The results of this distillation show that the crude oil will yield the following products:

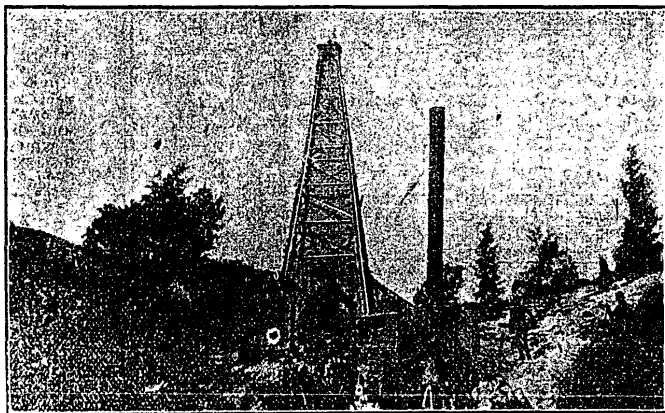
Burning kerosene and intermediate oils (a) corresponding to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 25 of the 5 of the last distillation ..... 44 Pct.  
Lighter lubricating oils (b) of second distillation ..... 39 Pct.  
Heavier, viscous lubricating oils (c) of second distillation ..... 10 Pct.  
Residue, resembling Gilsontite ..... 7 Pct.

100 Pct.  
The flashing point of (b) is 338 degrees F. That of (c) is certainly much higher. It was not determined owing to the small quantity of oil obtained.

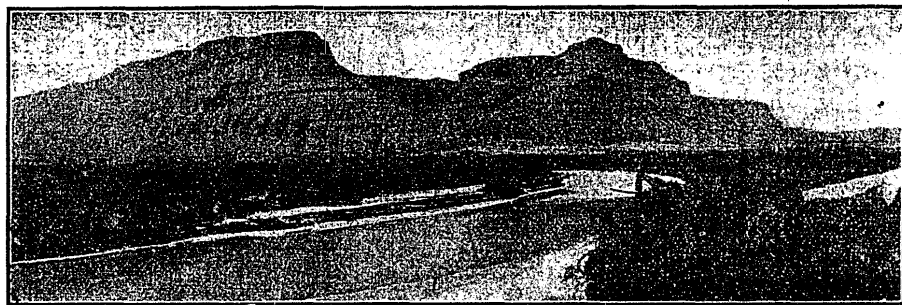
No attempt was made to refine the various products. The quality of all of the oils can be improved by refining process. Respectfully submitted,

H. N. McCoy.  
Referring to the residuum in Prof. McCoy's report it may be stated that to the north of Whiskey Creek there are good beds of gilsontite, which have been worked to some extent but are now shut down pending the construction of the railroad.

Taken altogether the oil fields of Rio Blanco offer great opportunity for men with pluck and capital and they are sure to receive greater attention in the near future.



WHISKEY CREEK DERRICK, RIO BLANCO COUNTY.



WHISKEY CREEK COMPANY.

Showing Part of the Big Oil Basin Which is an Extension of the Debeque Field.



WHISKEY CREEK OIL SPRING, RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

## THE SOUTHERN CORNER OF THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles, Feb. 18, 1903.  
My Dear Gazette:—The past week was spent in the extreme southern corner of the United States, and one day I crossed the border into Mexico. San Diego county is the southern corner of our country.

The Santa Fe railroad dominates it, the wonderful railroad. You leave Los Angeles about 9 o'clock in the morning and arrive at San Diego in five hours. It is a beautiful ride just through orange country, in which are the prettiest towns of Orange, Santa Ana and Pecos. The valley is well cultivated with orange, lemon and olive groves on every side. It is a big flower garden even at this time of the year.

There is quite a large colony of Springs people at Santa Ana. The Messers and Randalls live there. Chas. Olden has a farm near there and H. C. Hollister has lately bought a fine place there. At Orange Mr. and Mrs. Martin Slaughter came aboard the train and we left company at San Diego.

During the ride we passed the old California mission, as fine a view as one can find anywhere. The old convent was built in 1776, but was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. It was rebuilt and on the day of its dedication was wrecked again with much loss of life. The great walls still stand.

Most of the ride the railroad keeps close to the sea. As you rush along the great white waves come rolling in, breaking in white foam on the sands. It is a picture of which one never tires.

San Diego is the most conspicuous example of "what might have been" that I ever saw. Its location is ideal and perhaps, some day, it will be a port. The bay is the most perfect harbor that nature has yet made. The bay comes in for several miles, deep and wide, with a narrow channel at the north while a strip of sand on which is Coronado, makes a natural breakwater, so that the bay is perfectly calm. The land gradually rises from the sea to the hills back. Such a

spot on the eastern coast would result in a great city.

San Diego is a very nice city but seems dreadfully slow, just like Colorado Springs. Its tourist crop is its best product. All about it the country has that red, burnt up appearance that reminds one of the country in the vicinity of Grand Junction. Wherever they get water on it however it blooms and blossoms just as in Colorado.

At Los Angeles they tell you that San Diego is a dead end, but we found all of the desirable business blocks occupied and did not see any vacant houses. Excepting for the tourists I do not see how the people find much business. The cultivated land amounts to some gardening and a small district to the south is in fruit lands. Only one large house is in fruit lands. It is the only one I saw there and that was the regular steamer to San Francisco.

Away back in 1849 when the travel to the coast was by the isthmus of Panama, the place was of some importance. San Diego was located in the lands known as "old town." Some 30 years ago the present town, four miles away, was started. In 1887, for some reason, the place had a great boom. It is the only place I was ever in where they will admit they ever had a boom. Many fine business blocks were erected. They have good hotels and some fine residences on the hills.

Two sons of General Grant live here, Jesse and Ulysses. The last named you will remember married the daughter of Jerome B. Chaffee, who dominated Colorado politics twenty years ago.

There are a number of pleasant places to visit in the vicinity. One of them is a drive up the Mission valley to the ruins of a mission. It is the oldest mission in California, and is visited now because Mrs. Jackson made use of it as the place where Ramona signed the marriage register. Beside it is an Indian school where half a hundred Indian children are being taught.

There is a little railroad running down to the border, called the National City & Otay railroad. For a dollar they

take you down and back in time for lunch, with a side trip, if you want, up to a big irrigating dam in the mountains. It is a pleasant ride through lemon groves a large part of the way.

The dry bed of a river separates the two countries and you stage for about a mile to the Mexican city of Tia Juana. The river bed is a neutral strip. There is nothing to see at Tia Juana. The few houses are built of pine and are mean. There is no appearance of a Mexican town about it.

But it was the first time that most of us had ever stepped foot off of Uncle Sam's soil, so we raised our hats to President Diaz and his people. We sincerely hope that we did not see the best of his people nor the best of his land. Curious were offered at about the same rate as on the American side and were probably smuggled over for the tourists to smuggle back. The custom house flag fluttered as we came along but no one asked anyone to disgorge. Ruben, the negro guide, a familiar character, accompanied the party and dutifully steered them to the shops in which he has an interest.

Coronado is practically an island, although a narrow strip of sand connects it with the mainland, and is reached by a ferry. It is a beautiful place with numerous cottages and palm-lined streets. The great Del Monte hotel is the feature of the place. It is on the shore where the finest surf I have ever seen forever breaks. One never tires of watching it. The hotel is a city all in itself, with casino attachments and shops to supply every want. It is filled with people now. I have not time or space to describe the place.

Colorado Springs guests at the hotel now are Mrs. A. P. Carpenter and Miss Brinley, Mr. J. A. Hayes of the First National bank is now at the Angelus. In this city but will shortly go to the Del Monte for a long stay. He is feeling first rate since his arrival.

At San Diego I met Jack Watson, son of H. A. Watson. The family have taken a cottage until spring. Jack has joined a yacht club and took me for a row on the bay and we visited the various yachts at anchor.

I visited Mr. Albert Matthews and family at Coronado, where they have a pretty cottage near the hotel. His health is very good and although they

sigh for the old home they are likely to remain for some time.

## Some Suggestions.

I think I have done southern California pretty well, and I know that I have learned some things. If you will permit some suggestions from one trained by a life of toil in observing things from a newspaper point at least, I shall gladly give them. These Californians are slow in many ways according to our way of doing things, but in many ways they beat us. They prove it by gathering and holding the people, while we let them pass by.

Their winter climate is no better than ours. With the exception of two cold snaps your winter has been magnificent, and their's not very favorable. Yet their hotels are full and people are seeking investment, while our beautiful hotels are empty and some people worried over the outlook. Excepting the ocean, which is a novelty to me, I have seen nothing that will compare in grandeur and beauty or in magnificent luxury with what we have at Colorado Springs. What is the matter?

I say that we have not made the right effort, we are not united. For 10 years we have had but one thought—mining stocks. We have neglected our greatest source of revenue, the one permanent stock in trade that will be ours after the mines are gone. I refer to the climate and scenery.

Lets go to work in a systematic, big Colorado way to bring them before the world and they will take care of the mining. Every town of any importance here has a chamber of commerce, which not only advertises, but has a great display of the business industries. At Los Angeles thousands of people weekly visit the chamber of commerce display, which is a perfect museum. At San Diego it is not so large, but of interest, and the rooms were filled with people as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. Why don't we have such an exhibit?

Colorado Springs must have a great sanatorium. Such institutions were once avoided, but now they have become a sort of fad—but a mighty good one. Colorado Springs should build one, not in a small, but in a big or mean way. There are half a dozen out here and they are a paying investment. Here in Los Angeles some three years ago twenty-five physicians put in \$5,000

each and established a fine hospital and sanatorium. It is paying them 60 per cent a year on the investment and you could not buy any of the stock at any price. Such an institution on the bills of Colorado Springs will be a monument to the builders and will do more to help the town than even the discovery of Cripple Creek has done.

The great hotels here are filled with rich and handsomely dressed people, who are spending their money liberally. It is estimated that six hundred

thousand American people leave their homes every year in search of health or pleasure. In the summer months a small portion of these come to our place, but it is only to see the show. They do not come and stay for long periods as they do here. A proper effort would bring 25 to 50 per cent of these to the Pike's Peak region. We must have a sanatorium and we must have casino features in the city—invest and hold them. The railroads will help if the people will act. Yours,

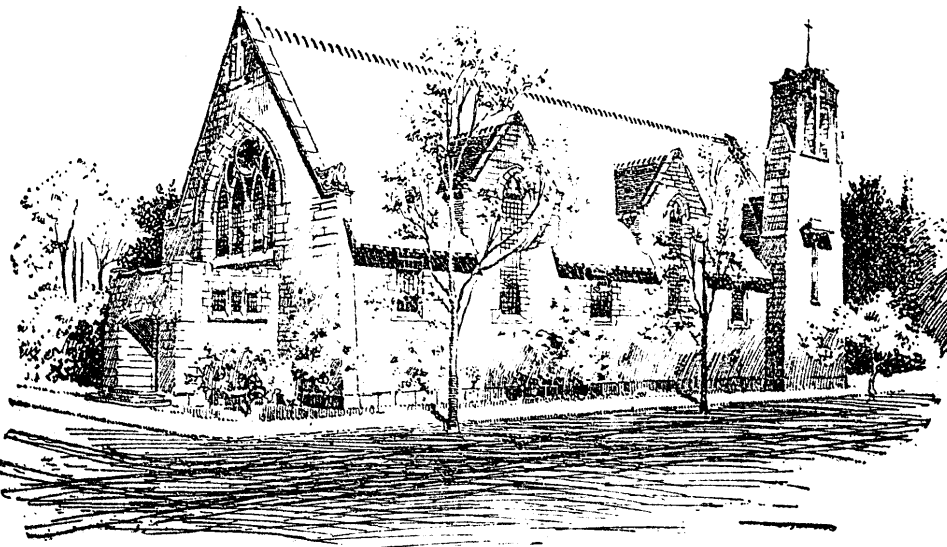
Reg.

## Epitaph.

Life called to me—a cheerful call  
Of joy, of strife, of work  
Each day I pondered, "Shall I make  
My answer 'Yes' or 'No'?"

Death called to me—a wondrous call,  
So sweet, so calm, so clear!  
I did not wait to question it,  
But quickly answered, "Here!"

—Clarence L'ry, in February Lippincott's Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH, CANON CITY.

(T. MacLaren, Architect, Colorado Springs.)

The accompanying illustration represents the accepted design for Christ church, Canon City, for which working plans and specifications are now being prepared. The accommodations provided include an auditorium seating 350, S. S. room and chapel seating 120, and choir robing room. In basement will be located boiler for steam heating plant and lavatory. The interior will show timber roof construction. Local white stone will be used in the walls, and the roof shingled. The building will be located at the corner of Eighth street and Harrison avenue.



# The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION IN THE SCHLEY CASE.

**T**HE PRESIDENT'S decision upon the appeal of Admiral Schley is in the main fair and an impartial review of the testimony taken before the court of inquiry. His findings are not altogether consistent with the facts brought out by the court nor are they in perfect accord with the president's own statement of such fact.

The president states quite clearly that the court of inquiry absolutely refused to take testimony upon the question as to who was the real or technical commander at the battle of Santiago and refused the counsel for Admiral Sampson an opportunity to be heard upon that question, yet on an appeal to the president based upon the record as made by the court, the president not only undertakes to make a finding upon that question but states that he went outside of the record to obtain facts for himself in an ex parte manner, from the captains of the fleet, from magazine articles and otherwise. It would have been much better for the president and for the country had this question not been touched upon, and the more especially so since it was expressly determined by the court that it was not a proper question for it to consider.

To determine who was the real and technical commander at Santiago requires a broader examination of facts than that made by the president according to his own statement, and a more thorough investigation of the laws and regulations of the United States existing at the time of the battle than any that has thus far been given them. There was no contest in the court of claims over this matter and Sampson's lawyer in that court was also Schley's lawyer. According to our investigations the laws of the United States relative to this matter at the time of the battle of Santiago stood as follows:

The general law provided that all naval officers should rank according to seniority of commission, and that no officer could waive his responsibility of rank. A special law, enacted in 1873, provided that the president might appoint any officer who ranked above a commander to command a squadron and that such officer should have the rank and title of "flag officer" (not a flag officer), and all captains of senior rank should be under such commander. When this special law was passed the navy had rear admirals and commodores but no mention was made in the law to rear admirals or commodores being under the command of any special commander appointed under such special law.

At the time Sampson was given the command of the South Atlantic squadron Schley was a commodore, regularly promoted in the navy. Sampson was, before his promotion, a captain, and all of the trouble which has grown out of the Santiago campaign is primarily and solely due to the efforts to enforce the theories on the part of Crowninshield and others of the navy clique who for years have contended for the right of promotion by preference instead of by seniority of commission. The war was a good pretext to put their theories to a test and they induced President McKinley to act under the special statute above referred to, and Sampson was given command of the squadron.

The rule of law is well settled that where a special statute seeks to vary the terms of a general one it must be strictly followed. But in Sampson's case this was not done. He was given the title of "rear admiral" instead of that provided by law—"flag officer"—in spite of the fact that the law at that time provided for only six rear admirals and every place was filled. Of course Sampson never drew the pay of a rear admiral, and the title was an empty one. But Sampson's promotion did not lower the rank of Schley, who continued to be bona fide commodore, and whether it was possible to make him subject to the command of a "preference commander" when the law expressly provided that only captains should be subject to such command, is open to very grave doubt in view of the other provision of the general laws of the country, that "no officer can waive his responsibility of rank." Calling Sampson rear admiral did not make him such, and he really had only the rank and was entitled only to the title of "flag officer." Could a commodore be subject to his command under the statutes of the law and was not Schley technically and legally the commanding officer on the day of the battle and would he not have been held responsible for disaster had there been any, even had Sampson been on the ground?

From a technical standpoint as to who was in command, it is quite evident that there are many questions to consider besides those brought to the attention of the president in this appeal and from the standpoint of actuality of command during the battle the American people have already passed upon that question from the events of the battle itself and whatever any official may say will not affect their verdict in the slightest degree.

The president disposes of the questions relative to Schley's conduct prior to the battle by stating that whatever faults or errors he may have committed were condoned when he was left as senior officer in the squadron in the absence of the commander. The fact is that no person ever thought of finding any fault with Schley concerning his conduct prior to the battle until the battle had been won by his gallantry and bravery, and then the Crowninshield clique undertook to destroy him in the public estimation by trying to prove him a coward. In this they have miserably failed and every new attempt to belittle him only results in making him more popular than ever with the masses of the people. The Americans love fair play over and above everything else, and Senator Foraker very fully covered the Schley situation the other day when he said that the American people would continue to make a popular idol of him until full justice was done him by the authorities at Washington.

The president seeks to end the whole controversy by asserting that neither Sampson nor Schley was in command, but that the battle was fought by the captains. We sincerely hope the president's findings may end the controversy but we can scarcely agree with the proposition that the squadron had no responsible commander in that battle. The president undoubtedly has taken great pains to render a thoroughly impartial decision and, outside of the question of command (which we think he should have ignored, as did the court of inquiry in taking the testimony and making the record upon which the president's decision was largely based), it is a fair and impartial decision and one which will generally be well received by the people of the country.

The president once more demonstrates his method of investigating for himself and in his own way, important matters that are brought to his attention.

Governor Taft's ideas of how the Philippines should be governed do not bear the remotest resemblance to imperialism, but they are exactly in-line with the opinions expressed by McKinley, Roosevelt and other good Republicans. In fact the only real imperialism in the country exists in the imagination of the anti.

## SOME MODERN HEROES.

**T**HE Gazette always dislikes exceedingly to do anything to shock those old women, masculine or feminine, who believe that war is never justifiable and that the surest way of conquering evil is to allow the evil doers to do whatever they please. For ourselves we rather prefer Theodore Roosevelt to Senator Hoar, but there are so many of the advocates of peace at any price who are so gentle, so lovable, so conscientious and withal such very good friends of the Gazette that it is extremely unpleasant to oppose their views, even when most dangerous to the general welfare, and it is with extreme reluctance that we call attention to anything that is likely to stir these people up and induce them to write letters to the Open Parliament, in which the editor is characterized as brutal, savage, and inferior in every way to those noble men and women who have helped the world on towards the millennium by their advocacy of peace and their denunciation of the horrors of war.

But such our fear will be the result of the notice we feel compelled to give to the list recently published by the army board of those American soldiers in China and the Philippines who have deserved special mention for acts of extraordinary courage and heroism. There is enough of the old savage blood left in some of us to thrill as we read the plain simple story, told with official brevity, of these modern Americans who kept up the standard of the fathers and who fought and fell for the flag with all the valor and heroism that has made glorious the war record of America for a century and a half.

Edward Lee Baker, Jr., sergeant major Tenth cavalry, for distinguished gallantry in action at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in leaving cover and rescuing, under fire, a wounded comrade from drowning in a stream in front of Santiago.

Captain George W. Mathews, assistant surgeon, Thirty-sixth Volunteer infantry, for most distinguished gallantry in action near Labac, Luzon, P. I., October 29, 1899, in attending wounded under a severe fire of the enemy and seizing a carbine and beating off an attack upon wounded officers and men under his charge.

Lieutenant Colonel William R. Grove, Twenty-sixth Volunteer infantry, for most distinguished gallantry in action near Pinar, Luzon, P. I., September 9, 1899, where in advance of his regiment he rushed to the assistance of his colonel, charging, pistol in hand, seven insurgents and compelling surrender of all not killed or wounded.

Second Lieutenant Allen J. Greer, Fourth infantry, for conspicuous gallantry in action July 2, 1901, near Majada, Laguna province, P. I., in charging alone an insurgent outpost, with his pistol, killing one, wounding two and capturing three insurgents with rifles and equipments.

Private John C. Wetherbee, Fourth infantry, died November 29, 1899, of wounds. While carrying important orders on the battlefield he was desperately wounded and being unable to walk crept crawled far enough to deliver his orders.

Private Charles Cawetzka, Thirtieth Volunteer infantry, Luzon. Single handed and alone he defended a disabled comrade against a greatly superior force of the enemy.

Private Joseph Lepps, Thirty-third Volunteer infantry. He discovered a party of 17 insurgents inside of a wall, climbed to the top of the wall, covered them with his gun and forced them to stack arms and surrender.

Private James McConnell, Thirty-third Volunteer infantry. He fought for hours, lying between two dead comrades, notwithstanding his hat was pierced, his clothing ploughed through by bullets and his face cut and bruised by flying gravel.

Private William P. MacLay, Forty-third Volunteer infantry. He charged an occupied position, saving the life of an officer in a hand-to-hand combat and destroying the enemy.

Joseph A. Nolan, artificer, Forty-fifth Volunteer infantry. Voluntarily leaving shelter and at great personal risk passing through the enemy's lines, he brought relief to besieged comrades.

Private Frank O. Walker, Forty-sixth Volunteer infantry. He rescued a dying comrade who was sinking beneath the water.

Private William B. Trembley, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer infantry. Swimming the Rio Grande de Pampanga, in face of the enemy's fire, and fastening a rope to the occupied trenches, thereby enabling the crossing of the river and the driving of the enemy from his fortified position.

Sergeant Amos Weaver, company F, Thirty-sixth Volunteer infantry. Charging alone and unaided, a body of 15 insurgents, dislodging them, killing four and wounding several.

Corporal James R. Gillen Water, Thirty-sixth Volunteer infantry. Defending and driving off a superior force of insurgents, and with the assistance of one comrade, bringing from the field of action the bodies of two comrades, one killed and the other severely wounded.

Private Thomas Sletteland, First North Dakota Volunteer infantry. Single handed and alone he defended his dead and wounded comrades against a greatly superior force of the enemy.

Private Louis X. Gedeon, Nineteenth infantry. Single-handed and alone he defended his mortally wounded captain from an overwhelming fire of the enemy.

Private George M. Shelton, Twenty-third infantry, in advancing alone under heavy fire of the enemy and rescuing a wounded comrade.

Calvin P. Titus, Fourteenth infantry (since appointed a cadet at the United States military academy) for gallant and daring conduct at the battle of Peking, China, August 14, 1900, in the presence of his colonel and other officers and enlisted men of his regiment, in being the first to scale the wall of the Chinese city while serving as a musician, company E, Fourteenth infantry.

And so it goes, on down through the long list of glorious deeds, throbbing with valor, courage, self-sacrifice, patriotism, all the noble virtues of red blood that civilization sometimes hopes to breed out of mankind until civilization herself becomes the helpless prey of some race of barbarians that maintains the creed of the stout heart and the strong arm.

And one name on the list is conspicuous by its absence, for the reason that this particular recommendation of the army board, which under the presidency of General MacArthur drew up this list, was not approved by the president of the United States; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, recommended for promotion to the brevet rank of brigadier general for valor and services at the battle of San Juan hill. And the absence of that name for that reason is one of the fine things that appeal to Americans who honor the brave and admire true modesty.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DECISION.

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT seems to have an old-fashioned idea that laws were made to be observed, and he does not see why the head of a great corporation should receive any different treatment in such a matter from a less conspicuous law-

breaker. Very characteristic of him is the remark, that if the business interests of the country will suffer from an attempt to enforce the law against railroad combinations, that was a point that ought to have been considered by the persons who undertook to arrange the combination.

In accordance with instructions given by the president, and in opposition to the wishes of that coterie of capitalists commonly known as Wall street, the United States department of justice will endeavor to ascertain what the rights of this nation are in regard to the recent consolidation of northern railway interests, whether the laws of the country have been violated, and whether if they have been violated, the law breakers can be punished and the wrong that has been done righted.

In this effort the president will have the backing of the people, whatever may be the stand taken by the powerful individuals whose interests are adversely affected.

## FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION.

**T**HE GAZETTE is glad to note that in connection with the National Irrigation congress which is to be held in this city next August, an invitation will be extended to the American Forestry congress to assemble at the same time and place. These two subjects of forestry and irrigation are so closely connected that there is no impropriety in the holding of the two congresses at the same time, and indeed it would be almost impossible to consider either with any degree of completeness without investigating and discussing the other. The motto adopted at the latest irrigation congress, "save the forests and store the floods," expresses a single rather than a double purpose, and conveys no false idea of the intricate way in which forests and irrigation are connected.

To reclaim the arid regions of the west it is absolutely necessary to make the best possible use of the water supply. There is only one way in which this total amount can be measured and that is by multiplying the total precipitation for the year by the area over which the rain or snow falls. But in order to reduce waste to a minimum and to get the largest possible quantity of water available for use at the time when it is most needed, something more is necessary than the construction of dams and reservoirs. The great natural regulator of the water supply, the equalizing and distributing reservoir that is superior to any artificial contrivance, is the forest. Forests seem to increase the water supply, but they chiefly serve to regulate it. They delay the melting of the snow, they promote the sinking of water into the ground, they hold the soil in place on the steep hillsides, they prevent the floods or greatly diminish their volume, and they greatly diminish the double effect of water erosion, the digging out of the earth's surface in one place and the deposit of unwelcome alluvium in another. No fact is better established than that the forests do regulate the streams and make a larger amount of water available for agriculture and other purposes, and the record of history, both in those countries that have adopted a wise forestry policy and in those where an unwise and shortsighted course has been pursued, abundantly confirms this truth.

It may also be that the establishment of forests in the arid regions actually tends to increase precipitation, and the removal of the forests to diminish it. That is something much more difficult to prove. But aside from any question of meteorological effect the connection between forestry and irrigation is thoroughly established, and the maintenance and increase of the forest region may fairly be said to be the very foundation of a proper irrigation policy.

## THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

**T**HE treasury bureau of statistics has furnished some particularly interesting and timely facts describing the islands included in the recently ratified treaty of the United States and Denmark. There are three of these islands, St. Thomas, which lies 28 miles east of Puerto Rico; St. John, 12 miles east of St. Thomas, and St. Croix, 50 miles south of these two and 60 miles southeast of Puerto Rico. It is interesting to note that two small islands already belonging to the United States lie between Puerto Rico and the Danish West Indies. These are Vieques and Culebra which were obtained through the cession of Puerto Rico.

The Danish islands are small with a comparatively small producing capacity, their chief importance being by reason of their harbors and their value from a strategic and commercial standpoint. St. Croix, the largest of them, is about 20 miles long and from one to five miles wide, with an area of about 80 square miles and a population of about 20,000. It is also the most productive of the islands, a considerable area being devoted to the production of sugar cane and tropical fruits, and agriculture being the occupation of a large proportion of the population. There are two towns on the island, Frederiksted, with a population of 3,700, and Christiansted, with a population of 5,500. The latter is located upon the chief harbor of the island, which, however, is choked with mud and of less importance than the harbors of either of the other islands. St. John, the smallest of the islands, has an area of but about 21 square miles, and a population of only about 1,000, and a comparatively small cultivable area, its chief value being in its possibilities for harbor purposes, the natural harbor of Coral Bay being described as one of the best protected natural harbors in the West Indies, but at present little used. St. Thomas, which lies nearest to Puerto Rico, is by far the most important in its present availability for harbor purposes, the harbor of Charlotte Amalia having been for more than a century recognized as one of the best, if not the best natural harbor in the entire West Indian group, and having been during all that time a central point as a harbor of refuge and point of exchange for merchandise and a coaling station for vessels from all parts of the world. Nearly the entire population of the island is clustered around the port of Charlotte Amalia, fully 10,000 of the 12,500 population living in this city, and less than 2,000 being engaged in agriculture. The importance of this harbor as a supply, repair, coaling and naval station can hardly be overestimated. The possibilities of the islands, especially St. Croix, in tropical productions so largely imported by the United States, are well worthy of consideration. The exports of St. Croix in 1900 amounted to \$275,000, the imports in the same year amounting to \$420,000 and the imports into St. Thomas reaching \$730,000.

American enterprise in these islands will rapidly increase these figures to large proportions.

Will it be necessary to rename the Danish West Indies after they are annexed to the United States? This is a question that is agitating some of our eastern exchanges. There are three of the islands, St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz (which is the Spanish name) or Sainte Croix, (which is the same thing in French). Collectively the islands are known as the Danish West Indies, a title which will be obviously improper if they pass from the ownership of Denmark to that of the United States. It will depend upon their future fate whether they will require a separate name of their own in the future. If, for instance, they become a part of the territory of Puerto Rico, which seems to be the most likely and natural thing, there is no special reason why they should have any name other than the individual names of the islands.

The disclosure of the existence of these notes makes it easier to understand why Russia so promptly explained that she too indorsed the position taken by the preamble to the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

## THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

**C**OLLIER'S WEEKLY is one of the eastern newspapers that takes a broad and sensible view of the duty that the United States owes to its own citizens, as well as to the people of Cuba. In the number of that paper which bears date of February 22 there is an editorial, all of which is well worth reading and a part of which is worth reprinting. After explaining that the United States is under special obligations to Cuba because this country practically forced the adoption by Cuba of the Platt amendment, which forbids her to try to further her political and commercial well-being by alliances with European powers, Collier declares that this constitutes a debt of honor upon the United States which must be paid.

By whom, however, was the debt of honor due to Cuba contracted, and how should it be paid? Obviously, it was contracted by the American people considered as a whole, and ought not to be shunted on a small fraction of them, who happen to be interested in a weak or nascent industry. That is what our beet-sugar producers and our Louisiana cane-sugar producers say. We make them bear the whole burden of a national obligation, if we insist upon paying our debt of honor to Cuba by reducing the tariff on Cuban sugar and tobacco. Justice demands an arrangement by which the burden of payment shall fall upon the veritable debtor, who, in this instance, as we have said, is the American people considered as a whole. One of those who have awakened to this truth has proposed that, instead of reducing the duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco, we should set aside out of our national revenue some twenty-five million dollars and make a free gift of it to Cuba, precautions being taken, however, to distribute the money among actual producers in proportion to the amount of sugar or tobacco produced. In this way, undoubtedly, the debt of honor would be paid by the true debtor, and our domestic producers of sugar and tobacco could not complain that they were unjustly dealt with. Unfortunately, our federal Constitution, while it allows us to discharge debts defined and liquidated by treaties, nowhere authorizes us to use the national revenue for the payment of anything so vague as a debt of honor. There is just one way in which the debt of honor can be discharged constitutionally by the party which contracted it, to wit: the whole body of taxpayers. We can make such a reduction in the duties on Cuba's sugars and tobacco as shall assure prosperity to the island, and we can, at the same time, grant to our home producers of sugar and of such tobacco as comes in competition with the Cuban product, a bounty which shall give them an advantage exactly equivalent to that which Cuban producers will receive from the reduction of the tariff. In this way, and this way only, can the debt of honor be justly paid. We certainly have no right to saddle it on a small fraction of the people that contracted it. It is for congress to adopt this solution of the problem. President Roosevelt merely asserted the existence of the debt. He left it to congress to devise the proper means of paying it.

There are some parts of this statement that are admirable for clearness and force, but unfortunately the settlement is not so simple a matter as this weekly seems to suppose. Where the shoe pinches for the western sugar growers is in Cuban competition, and the only relief that can be given to the Cuban sugar grower is in opening the United States markets to him. It is practically the same thing to keep the tariff as it is, or to reduce the tariff and pay a bounty to American beet growers. Either way gives an advantage to the home planter and handicaps the Cuban. Similarly it makes no particular difference whether we reduce the tariff on Cuban sugars, or leave the tariff as it is and pay a bounty to Cuban sugar growers. Either course tends to give them the advantage and permit them to sell their product in our markets cheaper than our home producers can make sugar under present conditions.

The problem cannot be solved by adding equal weights to opposite arms of the balance, which these bounty plans propose to do, and besides that, there is the objection which seems inseparable from all bounty plans. A tariff for protection is one thing, and a bounty paid to producers is quite another, and the United States may well hesitate before going into a sugar bounty scheme, whether the bounty is to be paid to Americans or to Cubans.

## THE AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA.

**T**HE AMERICAN policy in the east has been so well established that there is no room for any doubt about it. To maintain the integrity of Chinese territory, to prevent the carving up of the Chinese territory by the land-grabbers of Europe, and to open the Chinese markets to the trading nations of the world upon fair and equal terms, have been the objects of American diplomacy, and it has been largely due to the efforts of our representatives that so much has been accomplished along that line.

When the terms of the recent treaty between Great Britain and Japan were made public, it was at once apparent that they were closely in accord with the American policy, and there seemed to be no doubt that this government, while it could not in accordance with its usual practice become a party to such an agreement, would support it by the full weight of its diplomatic influence.

This opinion has been fully confirmed by a dispatch sent by the government at Washington to those of Russia and of China, calling attention to the fact that the granting of exclusive concessions in Manchuria would be a violation of the treaty concluded between China and the allied powers, an infringement of the equal privileges guaranteed by China, and consequently an injury to the rights of Americans.

These notes were distinctly peaceful in tone, and in that respect differed from some of the expressions used in the Anglo-Japanese treaty. But they were none the less a very plain warning that the rights of American citizens must be considered, and that this country proposes to take a part in all matters affecting the commerce with China or the maintenance of its independent government.

A noteworthy fact in connection with this latest development in Chinese affairs is the statement that Germany approves the stand taken by the United States, and has forwarded similar notes to China and Russia. Such a statement appears entirely inconsistent with the announcement made some time ago that Germany had secured exclusive rights and privileges in the province of Shan-tung. But inconsistencies are nothing new in Chinese news dispatches, and it is safe to take any authoritative dispatch at its face value regardless of anything that may have been published previously. If it is true that Germany sides with the United States and with the new dual alliance, it removes all probability of war over China for some time to come.

The disclosure of the existence of these notes makes it easier to understand why Russia so promptly explained that she too indorsed the position taken by the preamble to the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

## Blind Children.

Laughing, the blind boys  
Run around their college-lawn,  
Playing such games of buff  
Over its dappled grass.

See the blind, frolicsome  
Girls in blue plaques,  
Turning their skipping-rope.

How full and rich a world  
Theirs to inhabit, in  
Sweet scent of grass and bloom,  
Playmates' glad symphony,  
Cool touch of western wind,  
Sunshine's divine caress.

How should they know or feel  
They are in darkness?

But—O the miracle!  
If a Redeemer came,  
Laid finger on their eyes—  
One touch and what a world,  
New-born in loveliness!

Spaces of green and sky,  
Hills of white cloud drift,  
Ivy-grown college walls,  
Shining loved faces.

What a dark world—who knows?  
Ours to inhabit is!  
One touch and what a strange  
Glory might burst on us,  
What a hid universe!

Do we sport carelessly,  
Blindly upon the verge  
Of an Apocalypse?  
—L. Ziegwill, in February Lippincott Magazine.

In Winter.  
One bird could not make May here,  
One rose could not make June;  
Yet frost and snow give way here;  
It seems a summer noon.

Higher than bird or rose here  
Is one sweet woman's art—  
How for the drear world grows here  
The man who wins our heart.  
—Francis Stern Palmer, in February Lippincott Magazine.

At Winter's End.  
Where cattle shiver under sodden hay,  
The ploughlands long and lorn—  
The fading day.

The sudden shudder of the brook  
And winds that wring the withers  
Toss in vain  
For dreamer's sound or look—  
The lonely rain.

The crows that train over desert skies  
In endless caravans that have no goal  
But flight—where darkness lies  
From pole to pole the exile's path  
The sombre zone of hills around

That thick in misty mountains  
Lies the silent city  
With suns and aureoles crowned  
Before the night.  
—Gale Young Rice in February Lippincott Magazine.

Preacher Who Does Not Believe.

The stranger who wanders into a church where there is no collection plate is apt to feel that there is something lacking in the place. This feeling, however, may not be one of satisfaction, but it is evidence that the person who visits the Rev. J. O. Burroughs' church at Santa Barbara must be ready to experience.

There is no passing of the plate in Mr. Burroughs' little Baptist church. No freezing deacon marches along the aisles passing a receptacle into which you feel yourself constrained to cast your offering. Your neighbor's voice is heard in the collection, but the pastor has the good sense to express an opinion as to whether it was a nickel, a dollar or an unusual gift. From the gold piece, the silver coin, the copper and the gold piece are exempt. There are few churches where this is so.

The Rev. Mr. Burroughs does not believe in collection plates. He refuses to have them in his church. He has read and reread the Scriptures and knows his Bible as an attorney should know his codes. From cover to cover there should have been collected the gold piece.

Just a year ago Mr. Burroughs was called to the pulpit of his Santa Barbara church. He was a Utah man, and he preached in one of the big Portland churches before he came to the pulpit of the little church. A week had passed that he floored his new congregation with the statement from the pulpit announcing his doctrine of the abolition of the collection plate.

His theory is a broad one. "Trust in the congregation is the central thought. Voluntary and secret gifts are the only way in the New Testament to make in the Old Testament. The church is the only authority for telling his church that each member should give to God, in one way or another, a tenth part of his income. In the New Testament he finds no record of the old law, and concludes that it must stand as the guiding law of the people of today. So this title system has been put into force in Santa Barbara."

The system seems to be successful. The pastor still eats and drinks and wears substantial clothing. He has a cozy, comfortable home and pays his bills before the day they are due. He is a man of satisfactory means.

At the church door, right and left, are a couple of boxes. One is labeled, "For missionary purposes," and the other, "For church purposes." It is the request of the pastor that gifts be equally divided between the two boxes.

Every Sunday at the close of services the church authorities unlock the boxes. Some of varying sizes are sent from time to time to the various missionary fields of the world. But the missions box is not the interesting one. The interesting one is that of the church expenses. This is difficult to handle. When it is opened it is not looked into. An elder reaches out such boxes as are needed for the expenses of the church, and the rest is left uncounted for the use of the preacher.

No one save Mr. Burroughs ever knows the amount of the salary of the minister of the First Baptist church. He is the only person who knows how well or how badly the tithe system is working as it is applied in Santa Barbara.

The congregation of the little church is immensely pleased with the abolition of the plate. In a store room of the church there are half a dozen little velvet sacks hung at the ends of so many rods. These were once the collection plates of the Baptist church. They are now, and there is not one member of the church who is not happy that they are out of sight of the church, and that they are not to be seen at any minute or place where they are to be seen. The people of the church are proud, and justly so, of their well-managed, energetic, debtless church; their unique church without a plate.—(Los Angeles Herald.)

N. Kamzaki, Japan's special commissioner of foreign exhibits for the fair at Osaka in 1902, will shortly arrive in this country from Germany and expect his efforts to interest American manufacturers in Japan's enterprise. According to interviews that he has given abroad, it is his intention to have the United States, Germany and Great Britain meet as industrial rivals at Osaka from March, 1903, to the end of the following July. Hitherto industrial exhibitions in Japan, which have been held every year for the past ten or twelve years, have been exclusively national in character, and although the coming fair at Osaka will display Japanese manufactures, it is also the intention of the Japanese government to encourage competition among them by showing what European and American manufactures have accomplished.—(Los Angeles Herald.)



# AGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

Aspire, break bands, I say,  
And know to be good and better still.  
And best, Success is naught, endeavor's  
all.

—Robert Browning.

ONE of Henry Drummond's letters says: "My life is still the same knotless thread that it used to be. I have been trying to do a little here and there, but personally I see no further than my nose."

There are times when we doubtless feel the same sad sense of failure. We know that we must be diligently sewing at the long seam, but all the stitches seem to fall in vain. We have not knotted the thread.

Somewhere in our lives there must be a great purpose to knit the thread. As must take fast lead upon some knot. There must be deep, abiding convictions, and a sense of purpose in our lives, says Zion's Herald. And Drummond reached his supreme conviction, he knotted the thread of his life. He later wrote: "My freshest truth is still the will of God." This is simply to say that there is a purpose behind the world, and that our lives are comprehended within the sweep of that purpose. To find our place cheerfully and resolutely in the activities which make for the realization of that purpose is to knit the thread of our lives. To gain a sweet sense of achievement and growing strength. "Our wills are ours to make them thine."

CLOSELY upon the very momentous step—the organization of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women, came the splendid mass meeting of last Monday. A popular demonstration of approval of the work and worth of Miss Ella Celeste Adams, of Hull house fame, and two of Denver's prominent club women, Mesdames Decker and Meredith.

In all probability a more homogeneous audience of women has never been convened in this city. As one speaker remarked, "It was an easy audience to talk to. The women were of all ages, although those present were of varying temperaments and environments. An individuality without prejudice or antagonism gave an unusual speed and air of accomplishment."

It was as though Miss Adams had communicated her life idea, that which has filled her whole soul and animated her whole life, the elevation and exaltation of her sex by love and loving charity. In the brief hour allotted to the meeting it seemed to blossom out into a fact and a reality, even the ripest ripened the full extent and development of which it is capable.

Then and there, many "vowed to give their aid to all who suffer and yet live," such is the force of example in a life of noble deeds and noble thoughts as personified in Miss Adams. It is not only a life, but we may all of us imitate the virtue of which she is so bright and beautiful an example. We cannot all of us be active philanthropists, but we can all look to ourselves and our households; we can all of us "love our neighbors."

The assertion by Miss Adams that women have a right to be in the development of women, that the feeling, "Good to my own is quite good enough," is all too true, and stands in the way of advance and accounts for discouragement and failure. We must have our own blessings in disguise, yet ought not to be.

Before the highest good can be accomplished, the various organizations must be inclusive, as was well said, by Mrs. Decker.

Miss Adams' trite saying, that we must not run home for comfort, but must be struck near home, for it must be recognized that we suffer much from misdirected activities. She counseled that "Colorado Springs people encourage the club work, but they do not encourage the work, and to make it a rule, as far as possible, to say something good in favor of, rather than against any good work already established, 'always to be kind and never to quarrel.'"

The presence of Mesdames Decker and Meredith at the meeting was most timely, representing as they did, the "Woman's club which has been enabled to do much for the city, and to introduce innovations through conservative methods and established itself in the confidence of the community."

When we are in the line of the limited club, only because they have fallen into a rut deeply worn by years of travel, express themselves as thoroughly converted to the idea of a large club having within it all the possibilities for noble deeds "not for themselves alone, but for others, as well."

I don't know if dogs have souls—perhaps not—but they have hearts and love people who love them, and they are devotedly and disinterestedly, because they love their human companions for the good that is in them and for nothing else.

Like a little dog, who loves a woman like that, and who she went away, his grief was piteous to see. He didn't know where she had gone, or why, or when she would return, only that it hurt. He was just a poor, helpless, affectionate, little beast, who couldn't reason in philosophy, and his heart ached in a dull sort of way because he couldn't see her and lay his head against her to be petted. I tried to comfort him that first night when everything seemed so still and lonely, but he couldn't understand. He would run and sniff at the feet of the woman, searching—hoping to find her in some unusual spot—and then he would come back to me with a look of dumb inquiry in his eyes and whine. Finally I found an old dress which she had worn, and spread it on the bed beside him. The little fellow snuggled down in it and seemed to draw some comfort from the fragrance of the woman's spirit which still lingered in its folds. And so we fell asleep together in an atmosphere of memories of her who had gone away, and the mutual love which drew us very close together—the little dog and I—(Louis J. Stellman.)

The following amusing account of a conversation which occurred on the eve of Boswell's marriage is related in Boswell's "Life of Johnson," (vol. 1, page 222). Boswell says: "I had promised myself a great deal of instructive conversation with him on the subject of the married state, of which I had then a near prospect. He did not say much upon that point. Mr. Boswell heard him once say that a man has a very close change of happiness in that state, unless he mar-

ries a woman of very strong and fixed principles of religion. He maintained, he must take fast lead upon some knot. There must be deep, abiding convictions, and a sense of purpose in our lives, says Zion's Herald. And Drummond reached his supreme conviction, he knotted the thread of his life. He later wrote: "My freshest truth is still the will of God." This is simply to say that there is a purpose behind the world, and that our lives are comprehended within the sweep of that purpose. To find our place cheerfully and resolutely in the activities which make for the realization of that purpose is to knit the thread of our lives. To gain a sweet sense of achievement and growing strength. "Our wills are ours to make them thine."

"Give me, next good, an understanding wife. By nature wise, not learned by much art. Some knowledge on her side will all my life."

More scope of conversation impart; Besides her inborn virtue fortify; They are most firmly good who best know why."

"When I censured a gentleman of my acquaintance for marrying a second time, as showing a disregard for his first wife, he said: 'Not at all, sir. On the contrary, he was not to marry again, it might be concluded that his first wife had given him a disgust to marriage; but by taking a second wife, he pays the highest compliment to the first, by showing that she made him happy as a married man that he wishes to be so a second time.' So ingenious a turn did he give to this delicate question. And yet, on occasion, he owned that he had almost asked a divorce from Mrs. Johnson, that she would not marry again, but had checked himself. Indeed, I cannot help thinking that in this case, the husband would have been unreasonable, for if Mrs. Johnson forgot, or thought it no injury to the memory of her first love—the husband of her youth and the father of her children—to make a second marriage, why should she be precluded from a third, should she be so inclined? In Johnson's persevering, fond appropriation of his 'Fanny,' even after her death, he seems to have overlooked the prior claim of the honest Birmingham trader. I presume that her having been married before had, at times, given him some uneasiness, for I remember his observing upon the marriage of one of our common friends, 'He has done a very foolish thing, sir; he has married a widow when he might have had a maid.'"

The first speaker at a hearing given January 24, before the joint committee on constitutional amendments to the Massachusetts legislature, to the petitioners for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women, was that grand champion of equal rights, Mrs. Julia Wald Howe.

Among the excellent points made by Mrs. Howe, one of the wittiest was this: "In the ancient fable, the queen whispered to the rushes a secret, with the rushes she thought it was safe, for it was too important to whisper to any human ear. But the rushes whispered it to the winds and the winds blew it about, and soon the whole world knew the secret. I hope you will remember the ladies." That was like the whisper of the queen hundreds of years ago; you are seeking freedom for women, who are not the same as men and women, so far as it is natural, will be eternal.

Nothing tends more markedly to broaden women's minds than their admission to the responsibilities of citizenship. This good effect of equal suffrage in our western state is conceded even by men who are not enthusiastic over any of its other aspects. Like John Cotton Dana, Mr. Amos R. Wells, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, lately addressed a letter to twenty-five ministers of several different denominations, choosing their names at random among his subscribers in the four equal suffrage states. He asked: "Is equal suffrage working well, fairly well, or badly?" Of these twenty-five ministers, one answered that it was working badly, and that the state was working fairly well, while the remaining twenty-one were positive and emphatic in declaring that it worked well. In summing up the results of his inquiries, Mr. Wells says:

One important gain may positively be ascribed to woman suffrage: The increased political intelligence of the women, and this is a great gain, not only as it broadens the women's lives but in its influence on their children. "The women want to know what they vote for," emphatically says an Idaho minister. "The women are not content with being told what to vote for, they want to know why they should vote for it." It is the prerogative of man; it is the color which love wears, and cheerfulness, and joy—these three, it is a light in the windows of the face, by which the heart signifies it is at home and waiting. A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom and dries up on the stalks. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both—more bewitching than either.—(Henry Ward Beecher.)

"Woman is not undeveloped man. But diverse; could we make her as the man, she would be slain."

Sweet love were slain."

The advocates of equal suffrage have no fault to find with this sentiment; but the opponents always omit the rest of the quotation:

"Yet in the long years liker must they grow, To be more of woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness and in moral height. Nor in wrestling thews that throw the world; She mental breadth, nor fall in childhood's care."

The claim of Mr. Finck and Dr. G. Stanley Hall that the minds of men and women grow more and more unlike as civilization advances is contrary to the well-known facts. As the world grows more civilized than the United States? Yet the minds of men and women are more unlike in the education and from all outside activities, than they are in America, where the boys and girls study the same subjects side by side in the public schools, have access to the same books and papers, pursue many of the same occupations, and mingle freely in social life. In the present a woman's mind is as different from a man's as a potato-sprout grown in a cellar is different from a healthy plant raised in the sunlight, and the consequences are bad for all concerned.

James Bryce says: "These Mohammedan women are almost mindless; what then can they do for their children? The facts are that in a state of savagery the minds and thoughts of men and women do not greatly differ. In a half-civilized state, the natural difference is abnormally accentuated by the exclusion of women from almost all lines of mental activity. As civilization advances, the difference tends to be reduced to its normal proportions by the gradual removal of the arbitrary restrictions placed upon women, and their admission to equal opportunities for education. A perfect civilization involves the refinement of the minds of men, and the broadening of the minds of women. The ultra-conservatives like Mr. Finck have always been much alarmed lest each successive step tending to broaden woman's minds should destroy their beauty and womanliness."

"The new flower hats are dreams of beauty. This model has a crown of shaded rose leaves and a trim of large soft pink roses and leaves."



ONE OF THE NEW FLOWER HATS

but the Turk might as rationally fear that woman's face would develop a thick growth of beard if the women were not compelled to keep them veiled. The difference between the minds of men and women, so far as it is natural, will be eternal.

Nothing tends more markedly to broaden women's minds than their admission to the responsibilities of citizenship. This good effect of equal suffrage in our western state is conceded even by men who are not enthusiastic over any of its other aspects. Like John Cotton Dana, Mr. Amos R. Wells, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, lately addressed a letter to twenty-five ministers of several different denominations, choosing their names at random among his subscribers in the four equal suffrage states. He asked: "Is equal suffrage working well, fairly well, or badly?" Of these twenty-five ministers, one answered that it was working badly, and that the state was working fairly well, while the remaining twenty-one were positive and emphatic in declaring that it worked well. In summing up the results of his inquiries, Mr. Wells says:

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The claim of Mr. Finck and Dr. G. Stanley Hall that the minds of men and women grow more and more unlike as civilization advances is contrary to the well-known facts. As the world grows more civilized than the United States? Yet the minds of men and women are more unlike in the education and from all outside activities, than they are in America, where the boys and girls study the same subjects side by side in the public schools, have access to the same books and papers, pursue many of the same occupations, and mingle freely in social life. In the present a woman's mind is as different from a man's as a potato-sprout grown in a cellar is different from a healthy plant raised in the sunlight, and the consequences are bad for all concerned.

I have kept my fealty good To the human brotherhood; Scarcely have I asked in prayer That which others might not share.

Blest to me were any spot Where temptation whispers not. If there be some weaker one, Give me strength to help him on; If a blinder soul there be, Let me guide him nearer Thee. Make my mortal dreams come true With the work I fain would do; Clothe with life the weak meat, Let me be the thing I meant; Let me find in Thy employ Peace that dearer is than joy; Out of self to let be led To heaven's acclimated. Until all things sweet and good: Seem my natural habitude.

—From Whittier's "Andrew Rykman's Prayer."

# CONCERNING FASHIONS

ALMOST all the fur muffs this season are huge affairs, fully twice the usual size. To be sure they do protect the hands well, but are such a weight that it is a task to carry one, except in a carriage. Heads of animals and long fur tails are used upon these fur muffs in order to increase the size.

There are, however, some lovely fancy muffs which are deserving of special mention. One beautiful creation which figured at a recent fashionable wedding is pictured here. The bridal dress was white satin-faced cloth, trimmed with bands of sable, and the hat was a combination of cloth, sable and lace. Instead of the conventional bouquet or prayer-book, this bride carried a fancy muff. The body of the muff was of fur to match the trimming on the gown and it was

the discontented face of a bull pup, the countenance of a pug, or even of a sleek Angora cat with lambent eyes. Ivory, too, is rapidly becoming fashionable, inlaid and overlaid with silver and gold.

A "set" of baubles is correct, and consists of a carved ivory umbrella handle, decorated, say, with the head of a swan, with which goes a belt buckle with two heads of swans to form it, a swan brooch of ivory and silver for the stock, and a "dangle" in the shape of a swan's head to swing from the long neck-chain. The hat-pin, also, may show the head of a swan delicately wrought on silk.

Besides umbrella handles, fan handles are very decorative. They are seen in many handsome forms to support the round fan of embroidered silk, the tiniest feathers or transparent



ONE OF THE NEW FLOWER HATS

lined throughout with shirred mouseline. This is a fan that does not close, is small in circumference, and must be carried in the hand, seeing that it is fashionable so to deal with it.

A poetic costume for a bridesmaid, of cream-white mouseline de sole, is exquisitely decorated with painted pink poppies and an embroidery of lace applications and paste and silver wheat ears. The plaited bodice is inserted with medallions of lace and silver in the wheat-ear motif. The sleeves are treated in the same fashion. The deep collar-fichu is scalloped at the edge, ruffled with palest green and white chiffon and painted with the big pink poppies. A big bow of chiffon, lace and silver tissue ornaments the front of the décolletage. The centure is of cream and pale-green panne. The skirt is plain except at the foot, where the painted poppies and the embroidery and applique make a rich and beautiful decoration. The poppies, delicate in color, encircle the skirt. The bow knot in front is of silver thread.—(Modes.)

Care must be taken to avoid the old time "Psyche knot," which is worn with impunity only by the most purely Greek head with classic features and statuesque pose. During its vogue, nine or ten years ago, it became positively grotesque from its unsuitability to most of the women who adopted it. Unfortunately the Greek type is of the rarest, and the Psyche knot on the average woman is suggestive of nothing more potent than a door knob.

The most becoming mode for most types is a figure 8, or some variation of it, about half way between the crown and the nape. There is always an "exactly right" spot for the coil, and the hand mirror must be used faithfully to find it, for on that depends the becomingness or awkwardness of the arrangement. A perfect contour may be preserved or destroyed, a faulty shape may be concealed or revealed, by the placing of the twist, its tightness or looseness. Just here it may be well to hint that heavy hair, when dressed low, should be twisted somewhat more tightly than scant locks, as the tendency to fall out of place by its own weight gives an ugly appearance that is not to be desired and is a constant annoyance. Thin hair, on the contrary, should be waved all over and coiled as loosely as possible, in order to appear to the best advantage. The hair-dressers assert that effective low coiffures are impossible without a great deal of hair, and that a meager supply must be asked out by "switches," but "all over waving" when practicable is greatly to be preferred and quite as effective.

A graceful coiffure is arranged by parting the hair at the sides, gathering the remainder (with the stem of the switch, if one is necessary) and tying it at the proper place on the head. Then the ends are brought up to the same place and secured and the whole twisted and fastened with a loop on the neck. The front hair is waved and tucked under and side combs inserted to keep in place and give the proper puffiness. If the loop on the neck is too low to be becoming, another twist of the doubled hair will shorten it to the desired length.

The fashionable umbrella handle is enamelled white in compliment to the large number of white frocks to be worn all through the winter, says a late fashion writer. It is surmounted by the head of a white duck or a swan, or a lovely swan with a curving neck,

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# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

SHORT dinners, and much simpler ones, than were heretofore served, are now the order of the dining room, and besides the

clothes board where the hostess is the proud possessor of beautiful mahogany or real old oak there are many possible changes to be made, such as, for instance, a set of mahogany cutlery for every guest, no end of variety in the way of side cloths, and, lastly, the whole damask or other material with which the table is covered. This, at any rate, is what a publication announces as imminent, in our daily fashions it would certainly be desirable to have a set of mahogany cutlery for every guest, no end of variety in the way of side cloths, and, lastly, the whole damask or other material with which the table is covered. This, at any rate, is what a publication announces as imminent, in our daily fashions it would certainly be desirable to have a set of mahogany cutlery for every guest, no end of variety in the way of side cloths, and, lastly, the whole damask or other material with which the table is covered. 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# MINES AND MINING

## THE DOCTOR-JACK POT.

Special to the Gazette. Feb. 21.—The Doctor-Jack Pot Cons. Co. has opened up something entirely new in the 700-foot level run out north from the Morning Glory shaft. The company recently crosscut for a distance of 75 feet and encountered a dike of loose formation, which upon entering gave assays of \$24 per ton. This was the best assay obtained and was from an 8-inch streak of good looking rock, but as the crosscut was continued through the dike the assays dwindled down to \$4 and \$6 per ton. The company has been running alongside of the main vein, keeping the ore body until the water situation is thoroughly mastered. Then the shoot will be broken into ready for breaking down. The drift will be continued north along the vein, keeping a distance of 200 feet, where the east dike will again be entered. If the showing in the upper levels in this vein counts for anything, the company should open a big body of ore with the corresponding claims, where the dike has been opened in the upper levels, it was merely a seam, which fact augurs well for the ore body expected in drifting north. There is not enough pay ore in the vein to make a good paying proposition. The mine is producing at a rate of about 25 tons of \$30 ore daily, but the output will be greatly increased as soon as the ore in the 700-foot level is opened.

The Circuit Leasing Co. on the main workings of the Mountain Beauty property on Bull hill has reached another important milestone. The company has sent out tomorrow, the ore is chiefly screenings, averaging about \$35 to the ton.

The Lessees Mulvihill & Co. on the Deadwood No. 2 will tomorrow ship 15 tons of ore with an average value of about two ounces in gold to the ton. The lessees only recently commenced regular shipments.

The Cripple Creek Mining Co., operating the Glorietta block of the Hull City placer of the Independence Cons. Co., marketed 17 tons of washings yesterday, expected to return about \$700 to the ton. A steady production is being maintained by the leasing company and it is expected that the total of the shipments for the current month will amount to 500 tons of average \$40 ore.

The work of fitting up the main shaft on the Findley for the cage equipment which has arrived on the ground is in progress. The contractor expects to complete the work of sinking to the 800-foot depth by the middle of March. At this point a station will be cut and a level will be extended to which ore bodies and drifts in the upper drifts. The new ore houses are about complete and everything is in readiness to handle the ore as soon as the contractors have completed the requisite sinking.

In the 350-foot level of the Deadwood No. 3 Lessees Weaver & Steelsmith show the main vein, but the ore shows rather lean values. A good deal of drifting will have to be carried out in order to get under the ore bodies. An upraise will be run to cut through the shoot where it gave good values in the 350-foot level.

The Isabella company is maintaining small shipments and the management is devoting considerable attention to prospecting all of the upper levels. As the twentieth and fourteenth levels are still flooded, there has been no opportunity to make an examination of these drifts. The prospecting will be thorough in every respect, and after that is completed, work will be turned to the bottom levels. Two carloads of ore were sent out the first of the week.

The Empire State Co., controlled by Nelson B. Williams and others, is shipping ore at a rather heavy rate. Four carloads were sent out this week and it is understood that excellent values are being obtained from the lower levels of the 900-foot workings.

## GOULD BUYS THE MINNEHAHA.

A deal has just been closed by the directors of the Gould and Monarch companies involving the Minnehaha claim. The latter company, which the former has purchased, subject to the approval of the Monarch stockholders, for 250,000 shares of Gould stock. The Monarch by-laws should enable the directors to conclude the deal without the approval of the stockholders, but it is not desired to do this so a stockholders' meeting has been called for March 24 in this city.

The Minnehaha claim comprises about six acres adjoining the Jennie Sample of the Gould company. It has been operated to a depth of 300 feet, both the company and Mr. Davenport, who leased a portion of the claim, having spent large sums of money in its development. The location of the ground is very favorable, and it is thought that it can be opened from the deeper workings of the Jennie Sample. There are good prospects for obtaining ore.

This gives the Gould company one of the finest acreages on Raven hill, adding nearly a full claim to their holdings which already include a large tract. The company purchased a couple of years ago the two Stilling Bill claims adjoining the Kittle Lane, and have been gradually strengthening their position until now the Gould company is one of the most important on Raven hill.

The Monarch company still owns a large block of treasury stock and it is probable that under the new plan of acquiring territory in other sections of the camp.

## MR. FOSS BUYS A LEASE.

A deal has been closed up for the purchase of the lease on the Colorado Boss Nos. 1 and 2 claims by Mr. Foss of Chicago, who was formerly negotiating with Terrill and Burke for their sub-lease. The consideration was not known, but it is believed to have been a substantial one. The Davidson lease covers three sub-leases, including the Terrill and Burke block, and the sub-leases will expire on June 6 next so that Mr. Foss can then take possession of all of the ground. His bond on the Terrill and Burke lease expired, and although he visited Cripple Creek recently to reopen negotiations he was unable to make a deal with the sub-lessees, so went direct to Davidson.

In addition to this the company has extended the Davidson lease to Mr. Foss until July 13, 1903, and also granted him an original lease until the same date on an adjoining block of the Colorado Bosses Nos. 1 and 2 covering the Free Milling conflict. This ground he can occupy at once. The terms include 25 per cent royalty and a good amount of work. Mr. Foss is a banker of Chicago with ample means to develop the ground he has leased.

Terrill and Burke have installed steam drills which they are not operating in their shaft, and which will enable much greater progress to be made. They are doing development work exclusively, driving to open the ore body at a depth greater than it has yet been tapped.

## MOUNTAIN BOY GETS GOOD ORE.

A promising body of ore has been developed in the Mountain Boy property on Raven hill, at a depth of 150 feet from the surface. A vein was opened in a crosscut some time ago, and for some weeks drifting has been in progress. Recently the breast began to show pay assays, and since that time the character of the rock has improved steadily until now the walls have both disappeared

from the drift and the full six feet of breast is showing ore which runs good. None of the samples which have been taken indicate values which would not pay, while some of them have been of smelting grade. It is thought that the drift has come into intersection with one of the dikes which cross the claim. The ore is of a good character, impregnated to some degree with silvite.

The Mountain Boy company has been developing this ground for some time on its own account. The shaft is of good modern ore, and is equipped with adequate machinery. The management has been very persistent in following up the vein, and although the values were first encountered several days ago, nothing was said about it until the strike, in a measure, had been proved up. The company is controlled by the Broyles-Emminger company of Cripple Creek.

## EMPIRE STATE SHIP- PING GOOD ORE.

The Empire State Consolidated Gold Mining company, which took over the property of the Oryan company, has succeeded in opening up a good ore body from their new shaft, which has now reached a depth of 775 feet. The ore is being opened up in a cross vein which is entirely independent of the Isabella veins, and also of the old Dickerman lode from which a very large amount was shipped in the first years of Cripple Creek. The vein has been developed on several levels, and the ore runs into good smelting grade. The company has been sending out shipments for some time, and can increase the output as it desires. It is thought that a few months will see this property developed to one of the finest mines on Bull hill.

The Orphan Gold company started the sinking of a three-compartment shaft on the property over a year ago, and a large amount of work has been expended in acquiring the present depth. It is the intention of the management to sink to a depth of 600 or 1,000 feet where good ore bodies will be available in several places.

Although the Empire State company is practically a close corporation a considerable amount of interest will be taken in its successful development. The shaft of the Bull hill property is some dispute since the Isabella company lost their rich ore, but as that company owns a very large tract of unexplored ground, every new development is of great interest to them. It adds to the prospective value of the Isabella ground.

## NELLIE V. WILL GO DEEPER.

Sinking has been resumed in the main shaft on the Squaw mountain property of the Nellie V. company with the intention of putting it to a depth of 450 feet. In the bottom level, which is developed for a short distance, a vein was found to deteriorate to a considerable extent, and in the next level above the narrow streak produced a small amount of rich ore, but was not found to be profitable. It is now proposed to open up the vein at a depth of another 100 feet, to try to find an ore body wide enough and valuable enough to mine. The vein is one which has produced fairly good values, and is one which should be very productive below as well.

The company is also prosecuting development work in the 140-foot level. From that level they have drifted north for 100 feet, and yesterday a 12-inch vein was opened, carrying some values. This will be explored at once to determine its value. Its appearance is considered favorable, and it may be possible to make any prediction as yet.

The seam of rich ore exposed south of the shaft in the 350-foot level is also to be followed up in the hope that it will develop into a good ore body. The management, and every effort is to be made to relocate the rich shoot. It is the conviction of those who know the property best that it is only a question of time before the shaft will be opened, as the various rich seams are an indication of a good shoot somewhere in the ground.

## ECONOMIC MILL TO RESUME.

Special to the Gazette. Feb. 21.—Operations are to be resumed on Tuesday at the Economic mill in Eldorado. The past four weeks have been devoted to cleaning up and the mill is now taking in material previous to the start on Tuesday. The record of the mill for January in which there were 22 operative days, was particularly good. The total value of ore treated being \$205,000. The company will start out again with a big stock of ore and expects to maintain its excellent average made during January.

The output from the Gold Dollar Consolidated company's property on Beacon hill, is now running about 20 tons a day. The number of lessees that were recently given the different blocks of the vein workings is not yet known, but in the best running order but will be in shape shortly to add greatly to the total production. All the work that the company is forwarding is through the main shaft. The shaft has drifted down to a depth of 560 feet and will be sunk to the 800-foot point as rapidly as the work can be done. The next station to be cut out at the 700-foot level will be a crosscut, and Gold Dollar vein will be thoroughly developed. If the company finds its present equipment of machinery incapable of coping with the water situation as the development is being prosecuted improvements will be put in without any delay. Lessee Tillery, working on the tunnel level of the Gold Dollar yesterday sent out a shipment that is expected to bring \$30 per ton. The average grade of the output is running about this figure.

A new plant of machinery is being put on the Amy, adjoining the Doctor-Jack Pot ground. The claim was recently leased to responsible parties who have already attended to the preliminary details of their work.

It is possible that the Arquesa mill will resume operations at some near time in the future. A receiver for the Colorado Oil Reduction company was yesterday appointed by District Judge Seeds and it is understood that there is more profit in sight in operating the mill than there would be in a public auction sale.

Weaver and Steelsmith, who were particularly successful in their operations in the Findley and who recently commenced prospecting improvements in the Gold Sovereign company, are ready making shipments from that block. The lessees have given their attention to prospecting during the past month with the result that they have developed as good a proposition as a lead for a distance of 15 feet three carloads of ore that average \$40 were broken. A shipment of five carloads will be sent out within five days.

## DAN HANLEY, THE SALONKEEPER AT 367 BENNET AVENUE, IS NOW WORKING THE DAN HANLEY LODE IN THE REAR OF HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Two men are kept at work sinking with the result that the shaft is down about 30 feet. The showing is fairly good, and a trial shipment of 30 tons will be marketed next week in order to determine the average value on which the shaft is going down. The vein has widened to five feet in width across.

A steady output of about 300 tons per day is being maintained from Stratton's Independence in spite of the fact that the management of the company in its last official report noted that the output was only about \$300,000. It is estimated that the temporary production will run between 8,000 and 9,000 tons of an average grade of close to \$30.

Jackson and company on the main block of the Jerry Johnson Co. will send out a 10-ton shipment and will then revert to sinking the shaft. The ore body is being developed in the 300-foot level did not fully live up to the expectations of the lessees. It was proved up for a length of 35 feet, the pay streak varying in width from six to three feet and giving average value of \$24 per ton. The pay mineral was not evident in the roof of the drift but the indications are that the level was run out on the top of the shoot. The shaft is to be deepened to the point where the vein will be cut out by sinking and as the vein lies very flat this will probably be at 350 feet. The ore shoot should be found in the shaft and drifting and stopping will be commenced at once.

The Burns-Robinson block of the Acacia company, marketed a shipment of 42 tons of average \$60 ore today. The Helen B. company on the north block of the Jerry Johnson Co. is engaged in sinking a winze below the 100-foot level of the lease. Occasional bunches of good ore are encountered in going down, but so far nothing permanent has been proved. The company still has 12-ton lot of ore in its bins. This ore was extracted principally between the 35 and 50-foot depth. The winze will be continued 40 feet deeper at which point, if the showing justifies, a crosscut will be run out along the main shaft after it has been sunk to the 200-foot level.

The work of installing the plant of machinery and erecting the tailrace from the main shaft to the new Mobile company on the east slope of Globe hill by Hawkins and company is about completed. The plant of machinery was removed from the Roanoke property on Allerton hill.

The party having leased it to the parties operating the Roanoke. The 160 level drift of the Last Chance is congested with ore which was broken in drifting along the ore body. The party operating the Roanoke is ready to be hoisted. As soon as the plant is in good running order, shipping will be commenced and the 200-foot level will be extended. The 200-foot deep level will be sunk another 200 feet as soon as it is found practicable.

## GROTTO AND ACCIDENT.

Special to the Gazette. Feb. 21.—F. L. Sigel and H. T. Holman of the Vindicator company, who are operating the sub-lease of the Grotto and Accident claims near the consolidated Mines company, are at present engaged in considerable prospecting in the upper level of the 300-foot shaft. The crosscut in the 300-foot level is being run out rapidly and the lessees expect to take up to 100 feet in a few days. They are running out to the west for the Wild Horse vein, south extension, and expect to find good ore. If the ore body is continued from the west, the prospect is very good. A large amount of stopeing ground on which to commence operations. Sinking is to be commenced shortly and the shaft will be put down 200 feet deeper in order to prospect the territory that has not yet been developed.

The litigation of the Mary McKinney and Anacoda companies, the case brought to segregate the property of the two companies, was commenced in the county court today. If the petitioning companies win their suit it will mean the destruction of the mill levels assessed by the council for town purposes. Later the cases of the Vindicator, Golden Cycle and other companies in the corporate limits of Goldfield will be taken up. The suits are fighting against. The suits are attracting considerable attention, particularly among those who have interests in different parts of the district.

The lessees on the Moon-Anchor main workings are shipping regularly and the property is at present in better shape than it has been for a long time. The ore that is being marketed is returning an average of close to \$40 to the ton and the company's treasury is benefiting from the large royalties of the property.

Bates and associates, working a block of the Anacoda south of the Ogilvie lease, have opened up a good looking vein and are prospecting for the ore shoot which they expect to find soon. As float in that section indicates the proximity of a rich body of ore, the lessees are confident of opening up a body of ore of considerable value. The property has been resumed by the Practical Leasing company on the Trachyte property on Bull hill. An average production of about 15 tons of \$30 ore per day has been made. The Jennie Sample recently installed machine drills and will carry on their development at the 400-foot level on a more extensive plan than has been followed in the upper levels.

## BIG DEAL IN DEBEQUE LANDS.

Still another big deal in Debeque lands has just been closed. The deal involves 200 acres of land adjoining Parachute, and 2,000 acres near Rifle, all lying in what is supposed to be a very extensive surface and are prospecting for the ore shoot which they expect to find soon. As float in that section indicates the proximity of a rich body of ore, the lessees are confident of opening up a body of ore of considerable value. The property has been resumed by the Practical Leasing company on the Trachyte property on Bull hill. An average production of about 15 tons of \$30 ore per day has been made. The Jennie Sample recently installed machine drills and will carry on their development at the 400-foot level on a more extensive plan than has been followed in the upper levels.

The deal includes the Jennie Sample claim of the Gould company, seven and one-half acres, and the Constancia claim of the Gould company, about five acres; the Minnehaha of the Gould company, nine acres, and the Gettysburg of the Jack Pot company, eight acres; while the Old Abe and the Constancia claims will probably also be included, making a total of over 50 acres in one solid group lying between the Doctor-Jack Pot and the Eldorado. The deal is being handled by the Practical Leasing company, which is already secured, there is almost a certainty that the Old Abe and the Gettysburg claims of the Eldorado will be included with the company about 40 acres at the start.

The basis of the deal is, without question, the fairest which has ever governed a consolidation in the Cripple Creek district. Those who negotiated it went on the premise that as none of the properties had any ore opened up, and as all were located with practically the same advantages, they should all figure on the same basis, namely 40,000 shares per acre. Although some properties had more improvement than others, including deep shafts and machinery, and the fact that the old Abe claim had been developed, the fact of its being a block of stock large enough to secure all of the other claims mentioned, and leave a substantial amount of cash to start out with, but it is not yet known exactly how much.

The shaft on the Jennie Sample is down 500 feet and as this is located in the center of the group, it will probably be made the main workings. The company acquires two good plants of machinery, and will be prepared to do a vigorous development work. Arrangements are being made to connect through one of the deep shafts of neighboring properties. The holdings of the company undoubtedly cover one of the richest portions of the camp; but as the area is large, it is probable that the companies which were unable to prosecute the development work which was necessary it is practically virgin territory. The Jennie Sample has produced a large amount of ore and is shipping now. There is less than 100 tons being operated on the Jennie Sample which is also producing some ore, and Lessee Boyd, operating a block of the Constancia, is also shipping from a

depth of 160 feet. The two lessees are working very near the line between the Constancia and Jennie Sample, and one of the reasons for making the consolidation was the litigation which was pending in regard to the ownership of the ore.

At the organization meeting held yesterday the following were chosen as directors to serve for the first year: E. W. Williams, L. C. Weyand, L. C. Weyand, Henry McAllister, Jr., and N. S. Gandy. The officers have not yet been chosen.

The consolidation was put through by Mr. Barber and Mr. Weyand, who have devoted a great deal of attention to the matter for several weeks, and who deserve great credit for effecting a merger on so fair a basis. It will undoubtedly establish a precedent for acreage consolidations in the Cripple Creek district which are very much needed to protect the small companies. The consolidation itself will probably have a beneficial effect on the district, as it will put through Cripple Creek ground. The company from the very start is a strong one, and will undoubtedly develop one of the big mines on Raven hill.

## IMPORTANT MINING.

CASE TO BE TRIED. An important mining case will be argued this week before County Judge Frost of Cripple Creek which is attracting the interest of mining companies owning claims within the corporate limits of the towns in the district. The suit is brought by the Anacoda, Virginia M., and Mary McKinney companies, to exempt their respective estates from the jurisdiction of the town of Anacoda, and the taxation imposed thereby. Other cases will be argued by the decision. The mining companies will be represented by the law firm of Potter & McCarthy, of Denver, while Temple & Crump of Cripple Creek will appear for the corporation.

## TAKING ORE FROM A NEW SHOOT.

The Gold King is now taking ore from a new shoot located in a new section 16, is again in progress. The shoot is right under the heart of the business section of the city and is close to the side lines of the Daphne claim.

There is considerable prospecting going on on Copper and Rhinette mountains at present, but nothing has yet been developed. A contract has been let to a shipper. A contract has been let by the Metallic Mining & Tunnel Co. for 200 feet of sinking and drifting. This corporation owns a large acreage on the west slope of the Rhinette mountain, and has a tunnel in a distance of 800 feet. Near the breast a wide dike of low grade ore was cut through. Assays were obtained running all the way from a few dollars to as high as \$20 per ton. The shoot is 100 feet and drift extended from the bottom another 100 feet. In the event of pay rock being found there would be great activity in this outside section of the camp.

## CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY AGAIN IN ORE.

The Co-Operative Leasing company, which is operating on block 8 of school section 16, is again in progress. The ore body was encountered at the 400-foot depth, where there is a nine-foot dike assaying all the way from a few dollars up to \$200. Block 8 of school section 16 is located north and east from the Cameron townsite.

## SAMPLING DEPARTMENT OF MILL STARTED UP.

The sampling department of the Economic mill was started up on Sunday. The starting up of this department is preliminary to the resumption of work at the mill, which has been idle for nearly a month for the annual clean up. The mill is now in good running order, and will be in full operation for nearly two weeks. The starting of the sampler machinery is to gradually get the crushed ore down into the mill department proper, which will resume the work of fine grinding. About 125 men are employed when the mill is in full operation.

## WORK IS RESUMED ON THE TRACHYTE.

The Practical Leasing company has resumed operations on the Trachyte property and is now shipping 15 tons of \$20 rock per day. Machine drills have been installed. The shaft will be put down to 400 feet depth and then development work will begin on a large scale.

## CONTRACT FOR DRIFTING IN METALLIC TUNNEL.

The Metallic Mining & Tunnel company, which is backed by eastern capital, has secured a contract for the group and consists of the Boston, Jennie M., Silver, Beecher-Morris, Danube, Helen, Gold, Beck, Blackburn, Bullion, Mark Twain and Beck mill. All of these properties are in the hands of the Practical Leasing company, which is now operating on the northwestern slope of the mountain. The tunnel house is equipped with a compressor and other necessary machinery.

## BLUE BIRD SHAFT IS DOWN DEEP.

The big shaft at the Blue Bird mine on Bull hill will in a few days be down to the 1,350-foot point. The shaft is as far as it will go at present. The shaft will be straightened at some point, a fine holding plant will be erected, after which development work will be started at the 1,200-foot level on the valuable ore body recently discovered at that place. The best ore shoot yet found in the mine exists at that level, and probably below it. The vein is 10 feet wide and contains some streaks which run away into the hundreds.

## LEASED A PART OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated company has leased the south 300 feet of its American Girl claim, adjoining the Londonderry, on a few days ago. The lease is for two years to Michael Johnston, the well-known lessee. The shaft will be sunk from surface to a depth of 100 feet as rapidly as possible before any lateral work is attempted.

## ANOTHER STRIKE UNDER CITY OF VICTOR.

The Dead Pine, of the Ophir company is another property which is said to have opened up an ore body under the heart of the business section of the city of Victor. There was a rumor of a strike in this property some time ago, and it was now stated, on good authority, that a large ore body had been disclosed in this claim. The details are unobtainable at present.

## RUMORED STRIKE IN THE ST. PATRICK.

The rumored strike in the St. Patrick, located within the city limits of Victor, has been verified definitely, but the general opinion is that it is not that it is true. It is impossible to say any figures on value or the extent of the ore body but that there is pay ore in that property is generally believed.

The damage done by the recent fire at the No. 3 Dunkin shaft has already been reported. The company, David H. Hays & Co., are already shipping 50 tons of fair grade of iron. These lessees, as soon as the debris could be cleared away, installed a new plant of machinery, and repaired the shaft which was burned to a few feet below the collar. The lessees are now doing very nicely, having opened up a good body of iron by means of new drifts from the main level.

The Matchless mine is still idle, but it is expected that the present owner, Mr. Powell, has been approached by other parties with a view to leasing it. This is a legend of early days that a drill had sunk through the time in the Matchless shaft, and the present owner, Mr. Powell, was not following up on account of the heavy flow of water in the shaft. It is reasonable to presume that there may be sulphides in the bottom of this shaft, inasmuch as the old Union Leasing and Mining company, who owned a large body of land about 200 feet of the Matchless mine.

The Boston Gold-Copper smelter for last year bought a quantity of material from some of the dumps of Fryer hill, including a lot of silicious material from the Jamez Lode dump. The average value of this was not over \$8 to \$10 a ton, but it proved valuable in the pyritic nature and paid more than wages to the smelter. There is a considerable quantity of this silicious ore still on Fryer hill, and eventually a market will be found for it.

An improvement is to be noted in the Tarshish property on Yankee hill. The Tarshish property is being developed, and a considerable amount of work is being done. The property is being developed, and a considerable amount of work is being done. The property is being developed, and a considerable amount of work is being done.

The Wilkie-Milling company is pushing the work of getting the mill in shape and will be ready to take business on March 1 if nothing unforeseen happens. A good-sized force of men have been at work for several weeks and the mill will be made first-class in every respect. The frame work is all up, the machinery has been received, and will be put in in a short time.

NEWHOUSE TUNNEL.—Work in the tunnel property is advancing and the tunnel made by Mr. Newhouse is now being driven. The tunnel is being driven, and the tunnel made by Mr. Newhouse is now being driven. The tunnel is being driven, and the tunnel made by Mr. Newhouse is now being driven.

The month of February is the right for with some half a dozen mining companies drifting on veins in the tunnel with air drills and big streaks of metal. There is no longer doubt as to the nature of the deposit, and the actual figures made by the tunnel in crosscutting for the month of January was 225 feet. The men were out for a week owing to the accident or almost moved to the tunnel. General Fred P. Walsen came up from Denver last week and stated to the Gazette that he was very much pleased with the showing of smelting ore so close to the tunnel. He said that the ore is of the best quality, being cut by the Newhouse.

## PROSPECTING TWO MOUNTAINS.

The Gold Standard mill is treating the ores from the Black Eagle mine and while the tonnage passing through is not large, the mill is doing very well. The mill is doing very well, and the tonnage passing through is not large, the mill is doing very well. The mill is doing very well, and the tonnage passing through is not large, the mill is doing very well.

## CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

An important transfer of mining property was consummated in Denver last Saturday when the Deadwood and the Maxwell sold to the Boston group of mines to the Georgetown Deep Mining & Tunnel company, which is now engaged in driving the Kelly tunnel. The consideration was \$30,000, a very moderate price considering the value of the property. The group is one of the best known in the camp and lies on the eastern slope of Democrat mountain in sight of the city. The Boston and Beecher were among the first to discover the vein. The district and have a record of an immense tonnage of heavy lead ore. Over 100,000 worth of ore has been mined from the large bodies of concentrating material are now being shipped. The group consists of the Boston, Jennie M., Silver, Beecher-Morris, Danube, Helen, Gold, Beck, Blackburn, Bullion, Mark Twain and Beck mill. All of these properties are in the hands of the Practical Leasing company, which is now operating on the northwestern slope of the mountain. The tunnel house is equipped with a compressor and other necessary machinery.

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# State Mining News

## IDAHO SPRINGS DISTRICT.

The Specie Payment mine moved 80 tons of smelting. The Specie Payment mine last week of an average value of \$55 per ton, in addition to one of the Black Hawk mills. This is one of the properties while located in Clear Creek county is owned by Chin county men and as a consequence they ship their ore to the smelters, which make a saving of about 40 per cent, whereas if they shipped to the smelters they would get about 50 per cent of the value. We are glad, however, to know that the mine is doing so well. All of this ore is coming from the development work, and it is being shipped to the smelters. It is rather expected that Manager E. W. Williams will put on a compressor during the coming summer. The group comprises some 15 of the good claims located on the hill, and the shaft is down to 100 feet and drifts to the east opened into fully 10 feet of pay ore, in many places the streak running over 14 feet wide.

Drifting is under way at the Ella McKinney and the rich ore shoot should be reached within another 100 feet. This ore is running 100 ounces gold to the ton. A depth of 250 feet will be obtained on the shoot, and with a crosscut drifting the stopping ground will be increased to 500 feet. The Wilkie-Milling company is pushing the work of getting the mill in shape and will be ready to take business on March 1 if nothing unforeseen happens. A good-sized force of men have been at work for several weeks and the mill will be made first-class in every respect. The frame work is all up, the machinery has been received, and will be put in in a short time.

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Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 21, 1902.

To the Mayor and City Council of Colorado Springs, Colorado:

I hand you hereon my resignation as alderman from the first ward of Colorado Springs, to take effect of even date. The reason for this is the well nigh constant pressure upon the municipal life of something other than business methods. The public official owes fidelity in and attention to the duties of his office; this has been given. The treasury has been reimbursed. I have never missed a council meeting nor supplanted a citizen.

With best wishes for the city, my ward, and yourselves as individuals, I subscribe myself, Yours truly,

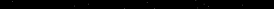
Our line has notified the Western

erty of the Telluride Reduction company. The water was nearly all bailed

consumption in 1880 totaled 20 per cent. of the imports, and in 1901, 16.8 per cent.

... speak to a question of personal privi

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**Brief Speech in Response to Toast--Tribute  
to the Power of the American Press---  
Whitelaw Reid's Toast.**

and after singing loudly and with great cheer, "America," with the same enthusiastic treatment.

Excellent molded statuettes of Prince Henry were distributed as souvenirs.

At 10:25 o'clock Mr. Ridder, slipping on a rug, was crushed by the weight of the president of the Reichstag, Kaiser and Kaiser Wilhelm, and called upon Whitelaw Reid to pronounce the eulogy.

Mr. Ridder said:

"The German people have won their civil rights and liberties, maintain friendly and noble rivalry in literature, art and science, cherish the family, and are the most religious people in the world. They hold a common faith in God, the loving Father of all men. The racial instinct no longer stops at national boundaries. It is not shut out by the color of the skin. It is the basis of government, and let us never forget that the race which bears forward the banner of Germany today is kinder to the colored man than that of the United States. Dutch, the first people

"To the German Emperor.  
"The editors of the daily newspapers  
of the United States, 1,000 in number,  
assembled in honor of your illustrious  
brother, send you cordial greeting and  
all good wishes for a long and prosper-  
ous reign. We hail the presence of  
Emperor Henry in this country as an  
omen of even closer ties of amity and  
heartily reciprocal all of the splendid  
and repeated overtures of friendship  
you have been graciously pleased to  
extend.

**Will Probably Go Out This Morning  
and the Result Cannot Be Fore-  
told--Rivers All Rising.**

Great agitation has resulted from the article in the Gazette on the placing of a lock in the name of a trustee, and a general upheaval will probably result from a full inquiry which is now being made.

When all the fresh troops in the United States under orders to the Philippines have arrived it is calculated that General Chaffee will have an effective fighting force of nearly 32,000 men, exclusive of the regiments of 1899, which are to be brought home at his earliest opportunity.

There was an immense concourse this afternoon to witness the inauguration of the monument to Victor Hugo erected on the Place Victor Hugo.

poet's works. Tribunes for the senators, deputies, academicians and the other principal guests were ranged around the nave, about five thousand will culminate on Sunday with a magnificent celebration under the auspices of the municipality on the Place des Vosges.

persons in an acting president. The privileged position between the bust and the front of the president's tribune was reserved for about ninety young men and girls selected from various schools to typify the youth of France.

The decoration of the interior of the Pantheon, for which parliament voted 30,000 francs, was very simple but impressive, blue being the dominant

**AN ITALIAN BUST  
OF VICTOR HUGO**

By Associated Press.  
Rome, Feb. 28.—The presentation of a bust of Victor Hugo to the city of Rome by the Franco-Italian league to

color. The sides were draped with blue velvet, ornamented with the initials "V. H.," and beneath the dome was suspended an enormous gilt laurel

wreath attached to the surrounding walls by light green garlands of flowers. The space was completely hidden by blue velvet hangings, embroidered in gold, in the center of which stood out a large wreath including within it a lyre and the initials "M. C. S." surrounded by the years "1802-1902." The principal facade was also hung with blue velvet, bearing red and the distinguished audience present included the Italian ambassador, Signor Frenitti, the French ambassador, M. Barriere; the senators, deputies, municipal officers and other officials of the city. The mayor of Rome, received the bust or behalf of the city. Numerous addresses were made, emphasizing the growth of friendship between France and Italy.

**SENATE WAITING FOR  
COMMITTEE DECISION**

10 in the morning and was concluded at 11:45 a. m. The program included eulogistic orations by M. Loyeys, minister of public instruction, M. Hanotaux, president of the Institute; recitals of several of Victor Hugo's poems by members of the Comedie Francaise; and the rendering of hymns based on Hugo's poetry by a chorus of children. The ceremony was presided over by M. de Sarrailh, Minister of Education, and was attended by a large number of dignitaries. The body was interred in the cemetery of St. Germain des Pres, Paris, on Feb. 26, 1902.

and women. The band of the Republican Guards and an orchestra numbering 100 persons performed the instrumental part of the exercises.

The scene within the Pantheon was most imposing and full of color, owing to the brilliant toilette of the ladies and the uniforms of the gentlemen. The day will be celebrated by lectures on the life of France's national poet and by readings from his works by the professors.



# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## PRINCE HENRY IN NEW YORK

### HIGH GRADE ASSASSIN OFFICES DYNAMITED

By Associated Press.  
New York, Feb. 23.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the emperor of Germany, at the launch of the latter's American-built yacht, reached New York today and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries that guard the outer harbor sounded the first greeting in a ponderous salute of 21 guns, the firing of a special naval squadron assembled in honor of the prince. The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince. The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince.

The great storm against which the Kron Prinz Wilhelm had struggled for days and which had glared the Atlantic ocean in an armor of ice had lost its force and resigned its way to warm sunshine and cheery blue skies. There were no regrets that the royal guest was a full day late for the entertainment provided for him. The genius of the great storm against which the Kron Prinz Wilhelm had struggled for days and which had glared the Atlantic ocean in an armor of ice had lost its force and resigned its way to warm sunshine and cheery blue skies. There were no regrets that the royal guest was a full day late for the entertainment provided for him.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the special squadron and the flagship Illinois, at the head of the naval contingent, met the prince at the pier. The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince. The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince.

As the Kron Prinz cleared Tompkinsville the fleet of small craft around her increased and they kept their whistles sounding. A crowded ferryboat joined the prince's train. The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince. The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince.

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places in the city. Major Sylvester, the chief of police, had 250 of his uniformed men on special duty and 125 of these were detailed at the depot.

Assisting the local detectives were a corps of detectives assembled from a number of other cities watching for familiar faces of criminals and suspects from other points. The South Side men also were watching for men at the hotels and elsewhere. Several of the policemen guarded the rear of the train shed. The safeguarding of the prince was effected not only by his immediate escort but by special details of policemen under several lieutenants, among whom was divided the responsibility for order of route from depot to the White house, each having a separate but interlocking jurisdiction.

There were 30 policemen spread over the first three blocks, half a hundred from there to within a block of the White house and two score more of the White house, each having a separate but interlocking jurisdiction. The prince was escorted by a large number in citizens' clothes. At the White house a large detail of policemen assisted the regular men in keeping the grounds free from intrusion by the crowd.

The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince. The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince. The prince, in a verbal message from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the army, the navy and the city of New York, and a great crowd lined the shore to see and cheer the sailing prince.

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**LATEST DETAILS OF HOTEL FIRE**  
(By Associated Press.)  
New York, Feb. 23.—For the third time since New Year day, Park avenue, this city, has been the scene of loss of human life. First was the collision at Fifty-sixth street and Park avenue; second came the dynamite explosion in the rapid transit subway at Forty-first street, and the third, today, was a fire which started in the Seventy-first regiment armory at Thirty-third street and then spread to the Park Avenue hotel where 13 persons were killed and many injured.

It was the worst hotel fire since the Windsor was destroyed. The fire was first seen at about 1:30 in the morning, in the armory, and in remarkably short time that building was aflame from end to end. The firemen made their way as best they could in the streets deep with slush and did all possible to confine the fire to the armory but after they had been at work nearly an hour the discovery was made that the hotel was on fire. The hotel was crowded with guests who had come to attend the festivities in honor of Prince Henry. More than 500 persons were in the house.

The fire was confined principally to the fifth and sixth floors near the elevator and air shaft. About the time the hotel was found to be on fire the lights went out and the corridors were filled with smoke. The guests, unable to find their way through the darkened hallway, jumped from windows or ran directly into the flames-swept portions of the buildings. It is this fact that accounts for the large loss of life, although the hotel was not destroyed.

**THE DEAD.**  
The following list of persons who lost their lives in the Park Avenue fire or who died as a result of the fire, received in the hospital late tonight:  
NORMAN ACTON, died in Bellevue, body at morgue; lived in Colorado Springs, Colo.  
COLONEL CHARLES L. BURDETTE, died in Bellevue, body at morgue; lived in New York City.

**MISS STONE HAS BEEN SET FREE**  
(By Associated Press.)  
Constantinople, Feb. 23.—Miss Ellen J. Stone, an American missionary, who with Mrs. Tsilka was captured by brigands in the district of Salonika, September 3, last, has been released and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at 1 o'clock this morning. Miss Stone was captured at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone as the brigands had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoners. Mrs. Tsilka and her baby were also released at the same time. They are all well. Miss Stone immediately made herself known to the authorities.

much needed money. I have every reason to believe they have given Miss Stone and her companion in captivity the very best of treatment. When Mrs. Tsilka's baby was born she received the kindest of treatment, from all we can learn.

Stone written in Bulgarian so her captors could read them and they were masterpieces in cleverness in diplomacy. Miss Stone is a very courageous woman.

**MISS STONE'S MOTHER RECEIVES THE NEWS**  
(By Associated Press.)  
Boston, Feb. 23.—Dr. Judson Smith, one of the members of the American board, called at the residence of Mrs. Benjamin F. Stone, mother of Ellen M. Stone, the missionary, in Chelsea, this afternoon, bringing a cablegram dated Salonika, February 23, containing the news of her release. Dr. Smith understood this dispatch to indicate that Miss Stone, Madame Tsilka and the latter's baby have been delivered into the hands of the American representatives at Seres, Macedonia. The cablegram is from Mr. Edward Smith, a member of the American board, who is stationed at Salonika.

**BOY ACCIDENTALLY KILLED AT LEADVILLE**  
(By Associated Press.)  
Leadville, Colo., Feb. 23.—Sam Wallace, a 13-year-old boy, was shot and almost instantly killed at an early hour this morning. Wallace and a number of other children were at a party and while the boy was sitting at the table another boy named John Kingsley began fooling with a loaded revolver. The weapon was accidentally discharged and the ball struck Wallace in the neck, causing instant death. Kingsley was arrested, but later released when the evidence showed that the shooting was purely accidental.

**BRADSTREET'S REVIEW**  
(By Associated Press.)  
New York, Feb. 23.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:  
Midwinter weather conditions have dried throughout a large area, with the result that the highest grain prices have been reached in the first named.  
Iron and steel were active, strong or advancing. Despite all conservatism pig iron prices tend up. The sale of 100,000 tons of yellow iron ore at \$15.00 per ton, the highest price for some time, is a leading item. (Week exports) aggregate 176,831,893 bushels against 128,615,365 last season.  
Business failures in the United States for the week number 224 as against 265 last week, 221 in the week last year, 168 in 1910, 182 in 1911 and 183 in 1912.  
Canadian failures number 24 as against 25 last week and 24 in this week a year ago.

**SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.**  
Victor, Feb. 23.—With the aid of dynamite, concerted action was taken this morning by unknown parties to destroy five so-called "high grade" assay offices in this city, two in Goldfield and one in Cripple Creek. Fortunately, no one was injured by the explosions, and the damage will not exceed \$2,000, if it reaches that figure. The several explosions took place between 3 and 3:30 a. m. Because of this fact it is not known how many of the men employed in the offices were in the offices at the time of the explosions. Who these men are is a mystery to be recorded among the other mysteries that have baffled Teller county sleuths.

Public opinion differs greatly upon the question. The theory most generally accepted by citizens of the district is that miners who in the past have been discharged from properties in the camp, convicted of stealing high grade ore, have since been unable to obtain work, adopted this means of ridding the camp of this temptation which confronts all miners. The theft of ore from the mine has not been fair with the mine owners, but it has been a source of income to over \$50,000 each month.

Will rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Mine Owners association employed men to do the crime. While such a charge is not worthy of consideration, it is not without some vestment company. In an interview tonight said: "Such action was never discussed or thought of by the association." Another theory that is given credence is that the miners have stolen high grade ore, have not been treated fairly by the buyers and the miners, having no redress, took this action in a spirit of revenge. Mayor Franklin of this city lays the crime at the door of the "outlawed public."

**THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON**  
(Special Correspondence.)  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Life has become a dreary round to delegate Rodney of New Mexico. He, Rodney, although he represents a territory not over populated, has a constituency of some 100,000 people. There are, of course, several languages. There are, of course, several languages. There are, of course, several languages.

Next June the president will have an appointment. The name of the man to be appointed is not yet known. The name of the man to be appointed is not yet known. The name of the man to be appointed is not yet known.

Schwabach is of the opinion that the building was first set on fire. He covered the flames and was not put out when the explosion occurred. A large hole was torn in the roof of the building, 400 worth of chemicals and glassware were destroyed, and valuable scales badly injured. The high grade concentrates scattered all over the building. The fire did slight damage to the assay office.

In speaking of the affair, Mr. Schwabach directly charged the Mine Owners association with the crime. He said that the Mine Owners association was a body of men who were in the camp of high grade ore, and that they were in the camp of high grade ore, and that they were in the camp of high grade ore.

At Charles Gentry's shop on East Virginia avenue the furnace was completely destroyed and the building was blown out. The scales were not injured and no other damage was done. William Williams' office on South Second street was also visited, but no explosion did any damage. The building was not damaged.

Benjamin Barnes' office at 325 New street, was slightly damaged. The dynamite was set off at the rear of the building and tore a hole in the wood work several feet square. The distance of work of repairing the damage is under way.

The wives of both Mr. Spangler, Goldfield and of Mr. Morgan of the city were confined at the time of the explosion, but it is not thought that either of the women will suffer. The women were within 15 or 20 feet of the explosions, and it is miraculous that both escaped without injuries. The sheriff's force has had men at work on the case, but tonight Underhill says that he reports that no clue has been found.







# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, February 21, 1903.)

State Intercollegiate oratorical contest occurs tonight at Perkins hall.

State Improvement society will meet this evening.

John W. Prouditt made an assignment to Charles E. Noble for the benefit of the creditors of J. W. Prouditt & Co.

The women's club of Colorado Springs was organized yesterday with a membership of 100. Mrs. Robert Kerr is president.

At a meeting held at the chamber of commerce last evening the project of bringing the National Irrigation congress here in July was enthusiastically endorsed.

(Saturday, February 22, 1903.)

Elks have completed the deal for the purchase of the southern corner of Cascade and Bijou streets within 30 days will begin the erection of a \$35,000 club house.

Colorado Springs Gun club will hold a series of state championship events at 1:30 this afternoon at the Broadmoor grounds.

S. D. Johnson has sold his lease on the Elk hotel to J. T. Tyler of Silverton and George M. Curtis of Chautauk, Kas.

(Sunday, February 23, 1903.)

Local merchants have subscribed about \$15,000 to the fund started by druggists for the purpose of starting an electric plant to furnish light and power to storekeepers only.

A severe flow of natural gas has been struck in the old Iris well at Colorado City.

The \$100,000 issue of school bonds authorized by the district last fall were sold yesterday at a New York bureau.

Fire in the new \$100,000 hotel at the city is progressing steadily and is now about 1,500 feet deep.

Norman Acton, vice president of the Out West Investment Co. of this city, was a victim of the new Avenue hotel fire in New York yesterday.

Swift Packing Co. will make this city a distributing point for the Cripple Creek district and other adjacent territory.

(Monday, February 24, 1903.)

City council meets tonight in adjourned session.

The Woodmen of the World will organize a building association tonight for the purpose of raising \$100,000 to erect a temple for the order in Colorado Springs.

A summer resort is to be established at Jones park, in Bear creek canon.

Services were held at the M. E. church, South, in memory of Rev. Dr. J. H. Ledbetter, who died in Denver Friday.

Mrs. L. P. Lawton is at St. Francis hospital suffering from appendicitis. An operation was performed Saturday and Mrs. Lawton was reported last night as gaining in strength.

Sheriff Gilbert and three deputies raided a cocking main on Knob hill yesterday morning; warrants have been issued for the arrest of the principal principals in the management of the affair.

(Tuesday, February 25, 1903.)

Anna Farrier's damage suit against Rapid Transit comes up for trial today.

Harry Kroesen establishes new alley record for bowlers at Antlers. He yesterday made 275.

Case of People vs. Powell was continued until today, may be dropped.

Alderman E. R. Clark of First ward resigned from council.

Party of wealthy easterners arrived in city after fast run from New York. Here they were locked up at the city hall.

Colorado City chamber of commerce had important meeting.

Town and Gown bowlers held match game. McIntyre team defeated the Williams.

Woodmen Building association organized last night. Will put up \$100,000 Woodmen temple.

Burlington announces low rates cast in June.

George Noble Todd buys northeast corner San Rafael and Cascade for \$20,000. Will erect magnificent apartment house.

Detective Gregory arrested two Husted robbery suspects in Cameron.

German Richards was held up and robbed of a gold watch and 50 cents on the Willamette avenue bridge over Shooks' Run.

"Arizona" presented at Opera house to big audience. Play was well liked.

Elks hotel has had clerk arrested, charged with assault.

(Wednesday, February 26, 1903.)

Local officers are watching for two fugitives who escaped yesterday from the state penitentiary.

Mr. John H. Hobbs has loaned a valuable picture of Napoleon to the Perkins art gallery.

John Johnson of Denver declined to allow defense in the Farrier damage case to get up claim that plaintiff had waived claim against him for damages.

New Yorkers visiting the city will visit Cripple Creek today.

Two men who claim to be amiable adjusted and men will return to work tomorrow.

Members of Crescent Social club arrested for gambling. Will appear in police court.

B. S. Kaufman of this city and Miss Louise Kaufman of Richmond, Va., will be married today at noon at Lakewood, N. J.

Members of the city council want to know the reason for the resignation of Alderman Clark.

## STATE

(Friday, February 21, 1903.)

The senate has confirmed the nomination of C. P. Liggett to be receiver of public money at Lamar.

Appropriation for the Indian school at Grand Junction was restored to the bill in the national house together with \$10,000 additional for sewer system.

The house discussed the assessor question, nearly all day yesterday, without definite action.

(Saturday, February 22, 1903.)

The house renewed its attitude on the assessor question, introduced in favor of state board of equalization by a majority of 18.

Opponents of the Bucklin constitutional amendment scored a victory in the senate.

Rev. Joseph H. Ledbetter, presiding elder of the Colorado district of the Methodist church South, died in Denver yesterday.

(Monday, February 23, 1903.)

Teller County Sunday School association holds a convention in Cripple Creek beginning this afternoon, an elaborate program has been arranged.

Appropriation for the Cripple Creek district to be formed in Cripple Creek is to be formed in Cripple Creek.

W. K. Bradshaw, arrested in Laramie, Wyoming, admits having passed forged checks in Fort Collins and Loveland.

Bam Vallesue, a 15-year-old Leadville boy, was accidentally killed by a revolver in the hands of a companion.

(Tuesday, February 24, 1903.)

Reports from Westcliffe are to the effect that a discovery of gold has been made there is causing great excitement.

## WASHINGTON

(Friday, February 21, 1903.)

Representative Ballinger submitted an amendment to the revenue bill which will compel the state board of equalization to certify to corporate assessments by June 1.

Trouble between Stage Carpenters union and the opera house management at Victor caused work to stop on the stage of the new opera house.

Mrs. J. R. Williams of Florence committed suicide last night by shooting. Ill-health is thought to have been the cause.

(Wednesday, February 26, 1903.)

The house of representatives put in the day debating the bill presented for the mining section of the revenue bill. The senate passed the Gunnison canal bill on first reading by a vote of 27 to 6.

Burglars robbed the safe of Lutes & Bradley, a ranchman near Florence, was seriously injured in a runaway.

No new developments have been made in connection with the blowing up of the Cripple Creek district.

Sixteen derricks are up and others are building in the Boulder oil field. Activity is shown in every quarter.

Sales were lively on the Denver oil exchange, with oil selling at \$2.00 a barrel.

In the suit to have certain mining property of the Mary McKinley and other companies segregated from the town of Anaconda, Judge Frost dismissed the suit without prejudice.

(Friday, February 21, 1903.)

Reports have been widely circulated that Attorney-General Knox had decided to resign from the cabinet, but it is stated that there is absolutely no basis for these reports.

Justice Horace Gray of the supreme court has suffered an attack of paralysis but it is stated that there is every reason to expect his recovery.

Senator Clark of Montana, from the senate committee on military affairs, reported favorably the bill for the ratification of the treaty with the Crow Indians for the cession and opening to settlement of about 1,000 acres of their reservation in Montana.

Representative Southwick of New York has introduced a bill to prevent the brewing of inferior beer. It requires that malt be made in the United States and that no other products than barley, wheat and rye shall enter into the manufacture of malt.

Senator Bacon today gave notice of his intention to introduce the Hayfaunefoto treaty, giving England's assent to the construction of a canal across Central America by the United States were exchanged at the state department at 3 o'clock yesterday.

There was a very little ceremony about the exchange of ratifications.

Messrs. Bate and Spooner were the principal debaters in the senate yesterday on the Philippine question.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

(Saturday, February 22, 1903.)

Final ratifications of the Hayfaunefoto treaty, giving England's assent to the construction of a canal across Central America by the United States were exchanged at the state department at 3 o'clock yesterday.

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Messrs. Bate and Spooner were the principal debaters in the senate yesterday on the Philippine question.

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(Sunday, February 23, 1903.)

The house ways and means committee has adopted a plan for declaring the sense of the Republic on the matter of a reciprocity arrangement with Cuba not to exceed 20 per cent. reduction should be negotiated by the president, their action to be subject to the approval of the Republican caucus which is to be held Tuesday night.

Washington's birthday was signaled in the United States senate by a fist fight. The two senators from South Carolina were the active participants in the affray.

(Monday, February 24, 1903.)

The senate will vote on the Philippine tariff bill this afternoon.

Attorney-General Knox has delivered to the president his findings in the matter of the charges filed against Judge Noyes of Alaska and recommends that the judge shall forthwith be removed.

Charles A. Anderson, of Whiting, Iowa, has claimed to have sold his Colusa-Parrot group of mines in the Amalgamated or Anaconda company.

The condition of Justice Gray of the supreme court, who recently suffered a stroke of paralysis, is now encouraging.

Conferees among senators have shown the existence of a considerable sentiment that the apoplexy made by the South Carolina senators are not deemed sufficient action on the matter will be deliberate and it will not be less than 30 days before the bill is allowed to be introduced.

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Wednesday, February 26, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Thursday, February 27, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Friday, February 28, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Saturday, February 29, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Sunday, March 1, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Monday, March 2, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Tuesday, March 3, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Wednesday, March 4, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, of the U. S. supreme court in the case in which the state of Kansas undertakes to enjoin the state of Colorado from further diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes.

(Thursday, March 5, 1903.)

The senate, after a 15-minute session, adjourned.

## MINING

(Friday, February 21, 1903.)

The mining stock market yesterday was unusually quiet, with prices being very heavy, but the demand was almost equal to the supply. Elkhon lost to \$1.25 and there were other losses, but the general tone of the market was much stronger than it has been for some time.

The Blair-McMullen oil company has been incorporated in this city by Josiah Winchester and others to operate in the Debeque oil district, where it owns 400 acres of land. The company is capitalized with \$100,000 shares and work starts immediately.

The property of the Massachusetts Mining company is showing up very finely in the Clear creek district, having no less than 100 acres of land. Other parties in the district are making rapid strides, doing much and saying little.

The new 300-ton mill of the Spearfish company in the Black hills has been completed and work will be resumed Monday.

The new plant increased its capacity by 75 tons and has many conveniences which were not possessed by the one recently destroyed by fire.

Mr. J. H. House has sold his seat on the Montana House of Representatives to Henry J. Lowe.

The secretaries of the Alamo and Bostwick companies state that the respective treasuries of those corporations are destitute of funds.

(Saturday, February 22, 1903.)

The mining stock market yesterday was less active but stronger, there being some fair recoveries and instances of strength.

Elkhon closed at \$1.25, El Paso at \$1.50 and Debeque at \$1.75. The market was very strong at 2 1/2 and Golden Cycle was very strong at 2 1/2.

The Gould company has purchased the Minnehaha claim from the Monarch company for \$25,000. A meeting of the stockholders of the Monarch company has been called for March 21 to ratify the deal.

The Doctor-Jack Pot company has opened ore in the seventh level run from the cabin west of the Ajax vein, and the indications are that the ore body is as valuable here as in the upper levels.

Foss of Chicago, who was negotiating for the Terrill-Bate sub-lease on the Colorado Box, has bought out the original lease and secured an extension until July 10, 1903, together with a lease on the adjoining block.

The Consolidated company has granted a lease to Michael Jones of the south 800 feet of their American Girl claim, to run for two years, with \$5

## REPORTS OF THE LONDON DAILY MAIL

rependent of the London Daily Mail says the seismic disturbances at Shamaka have commenced and the volcanic action began to erupt vigorously last Wednesday. The correspondent adds that the number killed in the Shamaka district is now estimated at 5,000.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent the London Daily Mail, Count Tolstoi, who has recently been gravely ill, is now out of danger.

A dispatch from London says William Thomas Spencer Wentworth Fitzwilliam, sixth earl of Fitzwilliam, is dead. He was born in 1815.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News reports an encounter between students and Cossacks at Kief, in which the Cossacks on both sides, in order to fire was slain, says the correspondent, whereupon the students dispersed.

Turkish government has contracted for another cruiser, this time with British builders, who will cost \$1,000,000. The contractors go to pay indemnities.

(Saturday, February 22, 1903.)

The British naval estimates for 1902-3, introduced in the House of commons, show a total of £24,600,000, as compared with £23,575,000 last year.

The authorities in Constantinople deny that Rev. Mr. Tsilka, husband of Miss Ellen M. Stone's companion in captivity, has been arrested, or that he is in the kidnapping of the latter.

According to the best available information, the movement for a general strike through Spain has failed. The leaders there, the movement counted upon the fact that the strength of the army had been reduced by the recent disbandment of 35,000 trained troops, who have been replaced by conscripts, and upon the expected support from the trades unions throughout the country.

(Sunday, February 23, 1903.)

The text of the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indies was distributed this afternoon in the House of commons, the members of the rigsdag; King Christian said in a cabinet council that he hoped the matter would be settled as soon as possible.

The London correspondent of the Cambridge association rules today at the Queens club at London and was won by Oxford with a score of 2 to 0.

The Norwegian composer, who visited London in celebration of the author's death, was critical. He was only able to speak a few words after the utmost exertion.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, February 21, says Colonel Park with 500 men, and a detachment of scouts, recently surprised a Boer force and captured 164 prisoners, together with a quantity of munitions of war and a number of horses and wagons.

A dispatch from London says the Asahi newspaper in Tokyo has announced that King Leopold's household to announce that while his majesty has on several occasions expressed a desire to visit the United States, he has never reached the point of suggesting any date.

(Monday, February 24, 1903.)

The speech of Ambassador Andrew D. White at an assembly of Americans at the Kaslo hotel in celebration of Washington's birthday, in the course of which he denied the existence in the United States of anything like hatred of Germans, is largely reproduced by German papers and is being discussed in Germany.

Acting President Taft and other members of the Boer government, were in the larger captured at Nootdacht, (Transvaal colony) by a detachment of mounted national scouts under Colonel F. S. M. Smith, capturing capture.

The Journal Official, of Paris, has published a decree continuing for six months from February 24 the application of the minimum tariff to colonial products imported from the United States, Puerto Rico and certain other countries.

It is reported in Yokohama from Seoul that a convention has been concluded between Russia and Korea under the terms of which Korea agrees not to grant to any state or nation the island of Ko Je, the shore opposite, or any part of the coast from that point to Chemulpo. Ko Je island is about 30 miles southwest of Fusan, Korea.

(Tuesday, February 25, 1903.)

The Cuban electoral college yesterday elected Thomas Estrada Palma as president and Senator Estevez vice president of the republic.

The Valiente of Barcelona reports that 50 persons were killed during rioting there since February 17.

The French chamber of deputies has voted to reduce military service to two years.

Germany, in her reply to Lord Lansdowne, suggests that the British government publish Lord Pauncefote's report of the noted conference of April 14, 1898, held at Washington.

Several newspapers have resumed publication and many workmen are going to work.

French newspaper comment upon Prince Henry's visit is tinged with irony.

The minister of war, announced that tranquility had been restored in all of the disturbed towns.

(Friday, February 21, 1903.)

The mining stock market yesterday was unusually quiet, with prices being very heavy, but the demand was almost equal to the supply. Elkhon lost to \$1.25 and there were other losses, but the general tone of the market was much stronger than it has been for some time.

The Blair-McMullen oil company has been incorporated in this city by Josiah Winchester and others to operate in the Debeque oil district, where it owns 400 acres of land. The company is capitalized with \$100,000 shares and work starts immediately.

The property of the Massachusetts Mining company is showing up very finely in the Clear creek district, having no less than 100 acres of land. Other parties in the district are making rapid strides, doing much and saying little.

The new 300-ton mill of the Spearfish company in the Black hills has been completed and work will be resumed Monday.

The new plant increased its capacity by 75 tons and has many conveniences which were not possessed by the one recently destroyed by fire.

Mr. J. H. House has sold his seat on the Montana House of Representatives to Henry J. Lowe.

The secretaries of the Alamo and Bostwick companies state that the respective treasuries of those corporations are destitute of funds.

(Saturday, February 22, 1903.)

The mining stock market yesterday was less active but stronger, there being some fair recoveries and instances of strength.

Elkhon closed at \$1.25, El Paso at \$1.50 and Debeque at \$1.75. The market was very strong at 2 1/2 and Golden Cycle was very strong at 2 1/2.

The Gould company has purchased the Minnehaha claim from the Monarch company for \$25,000. A meeting of the stockholders of the Monarch company has been called for March 21 to ratify the deal.

The Doctor-Jack Pot company has opened ore in the seventh level run from the cabin west of the Ajax vein, and the indications are that the ore body is as valuable here as in the upper levels.

Foss of Chicago, who was negotiating for the Terrill-Bate sub-lease on the Colorado Box, has bought out the original lease and secured an extension until July 10, 1903, together with a lease on the adjoining block.

The Consolidated company has granted a lease to Michael Jones of the south 800 feet of their American Girl claim, to run for two years, with \$5

## IT ISN'T THE COOK'S FAULT, IT ISN'T YOUR GROCER'S FAULT,

that the bulk coffee you just purchased turns out to be different from the "same kind" bought before. Coffee purchased in bulk is sure to vary.

The sealed package in which LION COFFEE is sold insures uniform flavor and strength. It also keeps the coffee fresh and insures absolute purity.

per cent, fat royalty. Mr. Johnson will be making a tour of the country.

The Mountain Boy company has opened a good body of ore at a depth of 100 feet, where the entire width of the drift shows pure values and some ore which runs a good smelting grade. The development is the most extensive and often discouraging work.

General Manager De LaVergne of the Isabella company announces a policy of extending the surface development work over the entire extent of the company's holdings, preserving known veins but still unexplored.

The affairs of the Alamo and Bostwick companies will be straightened out through the aid of Mr. Alexander Prouditt.

Mr. John H. Prouditt yesterday resigned from the presidency of the Alamo in favor of Mr. D. Chisholm.

The Corolano claim has been leased to Garley and Robinson, who will start work in the search for the Ajax vein, which has never yet been opened to the property.

A plant of machinery is being erected on the Last Chance claim of the Mobile company so that the ore which has been opened in a search for the vein can be worked.

F. H. Pettigall is not involved in the Andrews failure.

Legal holiday—no call on 'change today.

(Sunday, February 23, 1903.)

The Empire State company, owning the old Orphan ground, has opened good ore in a new vein from their 75-foot shaft and are sending out shipments therefrom.

The mine is one of the most promising of the Alamo in this section.

The Alamo and Bostwick companies may have to suffer a loss of their treasures, excepting what share they can procure of their former president's assets.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of the Alamo in a search for the vein which requires millions of dollars to develop their money under the corporate name.

The Tambourine company is sending out a car of ore a week from development work which is being pushed. In the 300-foot shaft a 10-foot vein of pyrite has been opened, from which some ore is running \$1,500 in gold to the ton has been shipped.

The Sunset-Eclipse company is pushing development in three levels and expects to break into the main vein within the next few days. Shipments are being maintained from the third and fourth levels.

The Nellie V. company has resumed work on the mine, which will be lowered 100 feet to a depth of 400 feet. Development work is progressing in two levels, a new vein having just been opened at a depth of 140 feet.

(Tuesday, February 25, 1903.)

The mining stock market yesterday presented fair activity and some strength. Elkhon recovered well to \$1.25 and Doctor was in demand at \$1.40, but Portland sold at \$2.50. Isabella sold at \$1.75, Albert at \$2, Lexington \$4, and Sedan \$4.

The









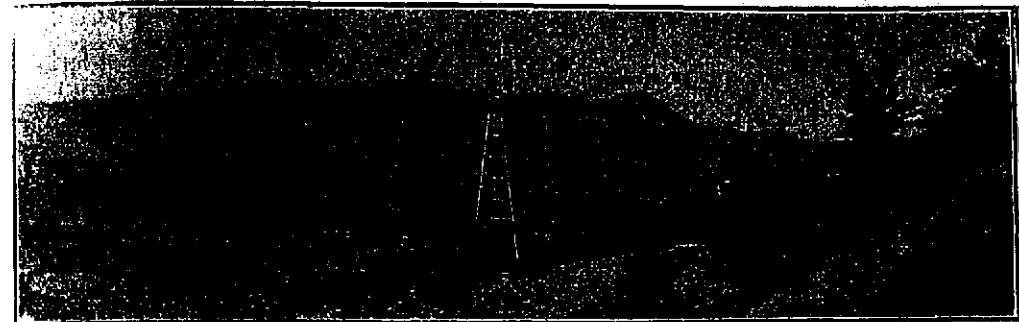


# Rio Blanco County Oil Fields Are a Continuation of the Debeque Oil Fields.

# WHISKEY CREEK OIL

# OPERATIONS IN THAT SECTION

Will the oil deposits of the state of Colorado be developed to such an extent as to warrant it being called the "Pennysylvania of the west"? In face of the attention now being given to oil, this question is often asked, and can, on examination, be readily answered in the affirmative. Oil underlies a large portion of the state at varying depths and it remains for capital to wrest it from mother earth. The strata



HILLSIDE DERRICK. One of the Derricks in the Rio Blanco Oil Fields—Showing the Mountainous Formation.

in which it is found are as numerous as are the different fields. In Florence it is obtained in fissures in the shale, a circumstance that accounts for the percentage of dry holes; while Boulder, developments up to the present time would indicate a blanket formation. Debeque comes to the front with a well-indicated blanket formation, which extends into Utah.

Having in view the present interest in oil developments on the western slope, it would be well to call attention to the development that is going on in Rio Blanco county, a district which was commented up in the Gazette on June 23 of last year.

The locality which contains the strongest oil indications is located in the heart of the county or toward the western slope of the Hook Cliff mountains, in the valleys of Whiskey and Escavation creeks, which are tributaries of the White river.

This locality was examined by Professor Arthur Lakes, one of Colorado's well-known geologists, and from whose report much of the following information is obtained:

## GEOLOGY.

The general geologic features of the region are simple and can be read at a glance by studying the accompanying general section of the country. The leading feature is a gentle, broad anticlinal arch or upheaval of the granite basis immediately south of the Grand river.

## THE OIL SPRINGS.

Leaving Oil Camp and following up Whiskey creek for about a mile along the edge of Oil plateau, we encounter Oil creek. The presence of the oil being distinctly perceptible by the atmosphere being charged by its smell and by the oil saturating the ground along the course of the little creek which ascends for a few hundred yards up a narrow ravine to the point where the spring issues. On the left, or north, side of this ravine we pass under the walls of the oil mesa from 50 to 100 feet high, composed of variegated banded red and green shales, capped by a ledge of brown sandstone, forming the top of the plateau. In a few yards this wall of variegated strata abruptly ends by a narrow chasm leading into a sort of cave on the opposite wall of this chasm. A brown sandstone (the oil sandstone) with curious rounded concretions of lime and clay come abruptly against the variegated strata, showing there is a line of faulting here. The hill on the south wall of the chasm and cave appears to be formed of this sandstone near its base with

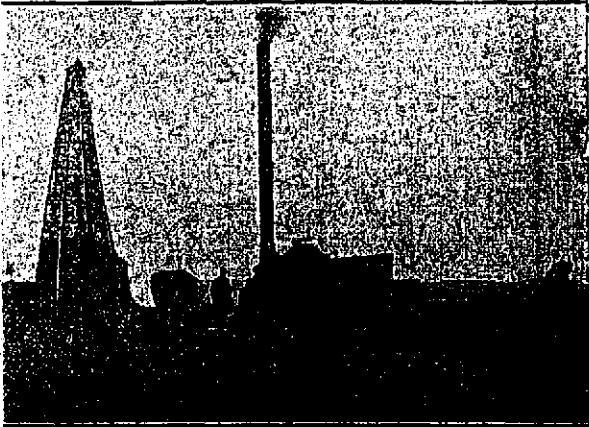
beds of variegated clays above. The summit of the hill about 100 feet above the ravine is capped by a dark reddish brown sandstone smelling strongly of oil and containing a bed about a foot thick entirely composed of fossil shells. This hill shows evidence of disturbance and faulting and it is in a series of shearage or faulting cracks. In the base of this hill the oil spring occurs, issuing or coming upwards

from which oil may reasonably be expected to be found on boring for it at a reasonable depth. Although at Whiskey creek we have only one good positive evidence of oil, viz.: at the spring, it does not follow that this is the only place where it is to be found. By following the very gentle slope of the strata and country, which appeared to us northwest, oil may reasonably be looked for at any suitable point, one, two or three miles away, where the oil zone or stratum outcrops or where it comes to the level of the creek or passes beneath it.

I would say that the geological and physical conditions are favorable from a geological point of view, and since the presence of oil is actually and copiously shown in the vicinity I believe this is undoubted oil territory.

The territory strata represents the bed of an old lake, the lower portion of which, judging from the character of the shells, was brackish, the shales show from their blackness the presence of bituminous matter either from animal or vegetable life, and it is from such organic conditions that oil is supposed to have arisen. Again, the rapid succession or alternation of shales and porous sandstones is particularly favorable to the storage of oil. A well put down for 1,000 to 2,000 feet on Oil Plateau, or in the oil zone, besides encountering at I think, a comparatively slight depth the Whiskey creek oil horizon would pass through a series of shales and sandstones in the underlying strata that might equally well yield an oil sand or be oil-bearing till the shales of the Marine Cretaceous are reached at 2,500 to 3,000 feet, and the same horizon as at Florence.

The only drawback to this oil region is the lack of transportation facilities. This will soon be remedied, as a survey for a railroad has been made, the route being through the Whiskey creek valley. Should oil be developed in suffi-



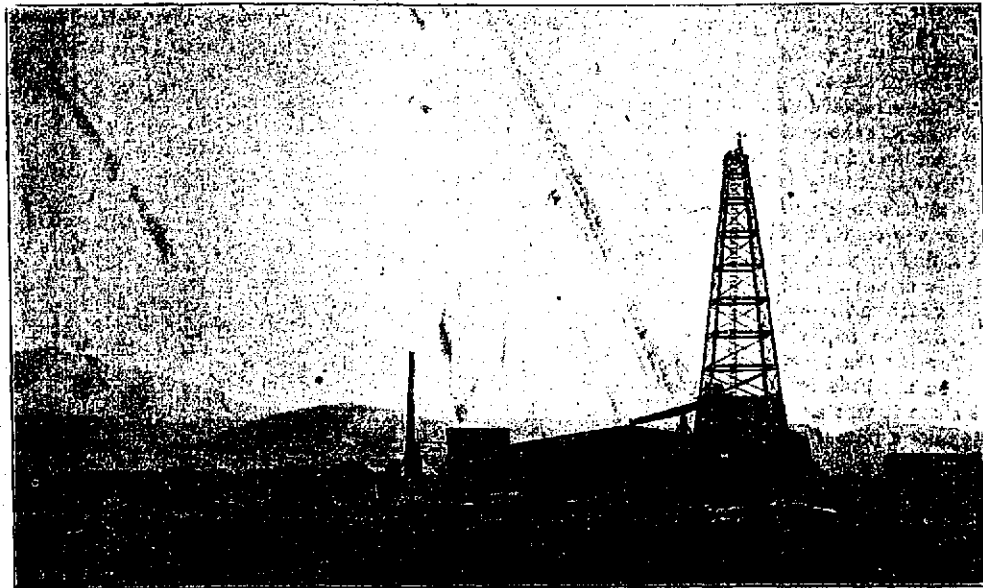
Requena Well, Raven Park, Rio Blanco County.

cient quantity then a pipe line can be laid to the main trunk line at Grevasse, about 35 miles, and the oil pumped or forced through it by steam as is done in the eastern fields. Since Professor Arthur Lakes made his report, two derricks have been erected, one at Whiskey creek and one north of that at Piceance creek. The former is down 500 feet and has passed through two oil strata while the latter is now in oil. The companies now operating there are the Colorado and Utah Oil company, owned principally in Chicago; the Colorado Oil company of Colorado Springs, and the Manhattan Oil company of which Calvin Bullock of Denver is manager. No doubt remains but what there will be a great oil boom in this section. Nowhere else has such undoubted evidence been given of an oil deposit, and it only needs the application of capital and enterprise to place it on the market. As to the excellent quality of the oil, the following analysis speaks for itself:

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH. Department of Chemistry, Herbert N. McCoy, Ph. D. Salt Lake City. ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE OF CRUDE OIL. The oil is viscous and nearly black in color. Two hundred and fifty centimeters (c. c.) was subjected to fractional distillation from a glass retort. The distillate was caught in nine equal portions of 25 c. c. The residue then

while distilling in a vacuum, the lubricating fractions and the lubricating oil so produced were much better in quality than those above described.

The vacuum process was carried out as follows: 250 c. c. of the crude oil was distilled in a glass retort, exactly as in the first distillation, until 110 c. c. had been collected (sample a.). (This portion corresponds to the



DEBEQUE NO. 1 WELL.

First Producer in the New Field—On Ground to the Left of This Well Three Drills are to be Put Down by Companies Controlled by the Colorado Securities Company.

remaining in the retort was a black, viscous mass which, upon cooling, solidified. The oils so obtained are numbered from 1 to 9. The solid residue is No. 10. The color varied from almost white in No. 1 to a very deep red in No. 9. Decomposition, due to high temperature necessary to boil the oil, took place in distilling off the last two or three fractions. The specific gravities and flashing points of the nine fractions are given in the following table:

No. of Fraction	Specific Gravity at 20 deg	Flash Point, C. C.	Flash Point, F.
1	.839	70	158
2	.897	90	194
3	.917	105	221
4	.925	110	230
5	.937	115	239
6	.951	135	275
7	.938	132	270
8	.959	130	264
9	.942	100	212
10	A black solid, resembling Gilsonite.		

The first two fractions (20 per cent.) will produce a high grade burning kerosene of high flashing point. The fractions 6, 7, 8 and 9 and probably a large portion of 5 also, are lubricating oils.

In the manufacture of lubricating oils in actual practice it is frequently found that a better grade of oil is produced when the lubricating portion is distilled with superheated steam or distilled in a vacuum.

The crude oil was next subjected to a vacuum distillation with highly satisfactory results. Vacuum distillations can be conducted at a very much lower temperature than distillations made in the ordinary way. The oil examined showed no trace of decomposition

samples 1, 2, 3, 4 and 2-5 of the 5 of the first distillation.) It is not necessary to distill this part off in a vacuum as there is no decomposition. The residue measures 140 c. c. A portion of this, 43 c. c., was distilled in a vacuum. The entire distillate was lubricating oils. It was collected in two portions. The first (b) measured 30 c. c. The second (c) 8 c. c. The residue (5 c. c.) consisted of black mass like No. 10 of the first distillation. The results of this distillation show that the crude oil will yield the following products:

Burning kerosene and intermediate oils (a) corresponding to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 2-5 of the 5 of the last distillation . . . . . 44 Pct.

Lighter lubricating oils (b) of second distillation . . . . . 39 Pct.

Heavier, viscous lubricating oils (c) of second distillation . . . . . 10 Pct.

Residue, resembling Gilsonite . . . . . 7 Pct.

100 Pct.

The flashing point of (b) is 328 degrees F. That of (c) is certainly much higher. It was not determined owing to the small quantity of oil obtained.

No attempt was made to refine the various products. The quality of all of the oils can be improved by refining process, Respectfully submitted,

H. N. McCoy.

Referring to the residuum in Prof. McCoy's report it may be stated that to the north of Whiskey Creek there are good beds of gilsonite which have been worked to some extent but are now shut down pending the construction of the railroad.

Taken altogether the oil fields of Rio Blanco offer great opportunity for men with pluck and capital and they are sure to receive greater attention in the near future.

WHISKEY CREEK DERRICK, RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

Showing Part of the Big Oil Basin Which is an Extension of the Debeque Field.

WHISKEY CREEK OIL SPRING, RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

## THE SOUTHERN CORNER OF THE UNITED STATES

Los Angeles, Feb. 18, 1902.

My Dear Gazette:—The past week was spent in the extreme southern corner of the United States, and one day I crossed the border into Mexico. San Diego county is the southern corner of our country.

The Santa Fe railroad dominates it, the wonderful railroad. You leave Los Angeles about 9 o'clock in the morning and arrive at San Diego in five hours. It is a beautiful ride, just through orange country, in which are the pretty towns of Orange, Santa Ana and Ocean Side. The valley is well cultivated with orange, lemon and olive groves on every side. It is a big, flower garden even at this time of the year.

There is quite a large colony of Springs people at Santa Ana. The Morises and Randall live there. Chas. Olson has a farm near there and H. C. Hollister has lately bought a fine place there. At Orange Mr. and Mrs. Martin Slaughter came aboard the train and we left company at San Diego. During the ride we passed the old Capiana mission, as fine a view as one can find anywhere. The old convent was built in 1776, but was destroyed by an earthquake in 1822. It was rebuilt and on the day of its dedication was wrecked again with much loss of life. The great walls still stand.

Most of the ride the railroad keeps close to the sea. As you run along the great white waves come rolling in, breaking in white foam on the sands. It is a picture of which one never tires. San Diego is the most conspicuous example of "what might have been" that I ever saw. Its location is ideal and perhaps some day it will be better than not. The bay is deep and harbor that nature has not yet made. The bay comes in for many miles deep and wide, with a narrow entrance at the north, where the ocean waves break over a rocky shore.

San Diego is a beautiful city, a spot on the eastern coast would result in a great city. San Diego is a very nice city but we found all of the desirable business blocks occupied and did not see any vacant houses. Excepting for the tourists I do not see how the people find much business. The cultivated land amounts to some gardening and a small district to the south is in fruit lands. Only one large boat came into port in the four days I was there and that was the regular steamer to San Francisco.

Away back in 1849 when the travel to the coast was by the isthmus of Panama, the place was of some importance, and was located in the flat lands known as "old town." Some 30 years ago the present town, four miles away, was started. In 1897, for some reason, the place had a great boom. It is the only place I was ever in where they will admit they ever had a boom. Many fine business blocks were erected. They have good hotels and some fine residences on the hills.

Two sons of General Grant live here, Jesse and Ulysses. The last named you will remember married the daughter of Jerome B. Chaffee, who dominated Colorado politics twenty years ago. There are a number of pleasant places to visit in the vicinity. One of them is the ruins of a mission. It is the oldest mission in California, and is visited now because Mrs. Jackson made use of it as the place where Ramona signed the marriage register. Beside it is an Indian school where half a hundred Indian children are being taught. There is a little railroad running down the coast, called the National City & Oceanside railroad. For a dollar they

take you down and back in time for lunch, with a side trip, if you want it, up to a big, trigaling, dam in the mountains. It is a pleasant ride through lemon groves, a large part of the way.

The dry bed of a river separates the two countries and you stage for about a mile to the Mexican city of Tia Juana. The river bed is a narrow strip. There is nothing to see at Tia Juana. The few houses are built of pine and are Mexican. There is no appearance of a Mexican town about it.

But it was the first time that most of us had ever stepped foot of the United States. We raised our hats to President Diaz and his people. We sincerely hope that we did not see the best of his people nor the best of his land. Curves were offered at about the same rate as on the American side and were probably smuggled over for the tourists to smuggle back. The custom house flag fluttered as we came along but no one asked anyone to disgorge. Ruben, the negro guide, a familiar character, accompanied the party and dutifully steered them to the shops in which he has an interest.

Coronado is practically an island, although a narrow strip of sand connects it with the mainland, and is reached by a ferry. It is a beautiful place with numerous cottages and palm-lined streets. The great Del Monte hotel is the feature of the place. It is on the shore where the finest surf I have ever seen forever breaks. One never tires of watching the hotel. It is a city all in itself, with casino attachments and shops to supply every want. It is filled with people now. I have not time or space to describe the place.

Colorado Springs guests at the hotel now are Mrs. A. F. Carpenter and Miss Brinley, Mr. J. A. Hays of the First National bank is now at the Angelus in this city but will shortly go to the Del Monte for a long stay. He is feeling first rate since his arrival.

At San Diego I met Jack Watson, son of H. A. Watson. The family have taken a cottage until spring. Jack has joined a college and took me for a row on the bay and we visited the various yachts at anchor.

I visited Mr. Albert Matthews and family at Coronado, where they have a pretty cottage near the hotel. His health is very good and although they

sign for the old home they are likely to remain for some time.

Some Suggestions. I think I have done southern California pretty well, and I know that I have learned some things. If you will permit some suggestions from one trained by a life of toil in observing things from a newspaper point at least, I shall gladly give them. These California folk are slow in many ways according to our way of doing things, but in many ways they beat us. They prove it by gathering and holding the people, while we let them pass by.

Their winter climate is no better than ours. With the exception of two cold snaps your winter has been magnificent, and their's not very favorable. Yet their hotels are full and people are seeking investment, while our beautiful hotels are empty and some people worried over the outlook. Excepting the ocean, which is a novelty to me, I have seen nothing that will compare in grandeur and beauty or in magnificent luxury with what we have at Colorado Springs. What is the matter?

I say that we have not made the right effort, we are not united. For 10 years we have had but one thought—mining stocks. We have neglected our greatest source of revenue, the one permanent stock in trade that will be ours years after the mines are gone. I refer to the climate and scenery.

Lets go to work in a systematic, big Colorado way to bring them before the world and they will take care of the mining. Every town of any importance here has a chamber of commerce, which not only advertises, but has a great display of the business industries. At Los Angeles thousands of people weekly visit the chamber of commerce display, which is a perfect museum. At San Diego it is not so large, but of interest, and the rooms were filled with people as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. Why don't we have such an exhibit?

Colorado Springs must have a great sanatorium. Such institutions were once avoided, but now they have become a sort of fact, but a mighty good one. Colorado Springs should build one, but it must not be done in a small or mean way. There are half a dozen out here and they are a paying investment. Here in Los Angeles some three years ago twenty-five patients came in and

each established a fine hospital and sanatorium. It is paying them 60 per cent a year on the investment and you could not buy any of the stock at any price. Such an institution on the hills of Colorado Springs will be a monument to the builders, and will do more to help the town than even the discovery of Cripple Creek has done.

The great hotels here are filled with rich and handsomely dressed people, who are spending their money liberally. It is estimated that six hundred

thousand American people leave their homes every year in search of health or pleasure. In the summer months a small portion of these come to our place, but it is only to see the show. They do not come and stay for long periods as they do here. A proper effort would bring 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. of these to the Pike's Peak region. We must have a sanatorium and we must have casino features in the city to interest and hold them. The railroads will help if the people will act. Yours,

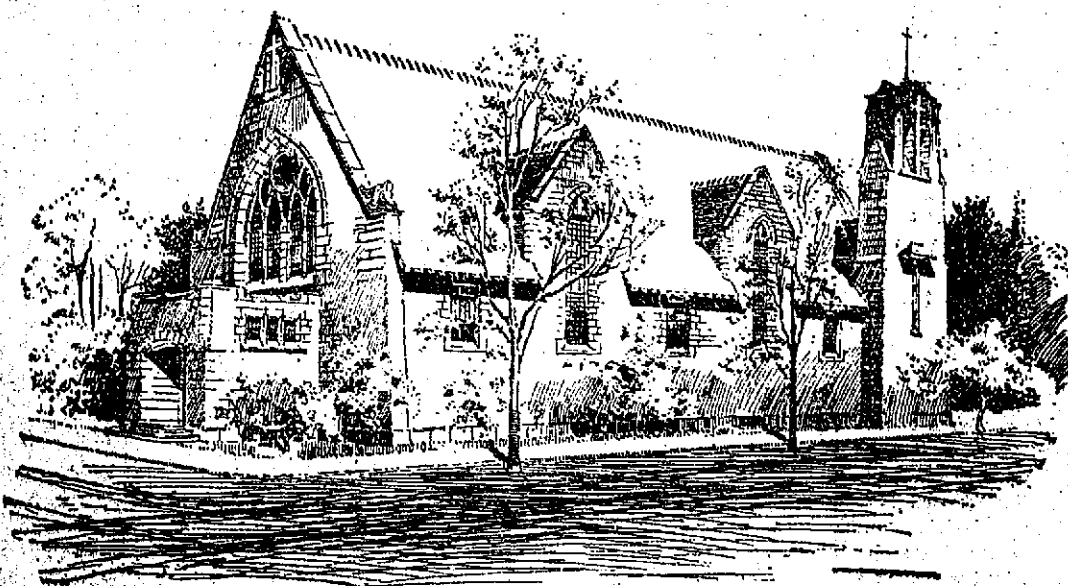
Reg.

Epitaph.

Life called to me—a changeful call Of joy, of strife, of woe, Each day I pondered, "Shall I make My answer 'Yes' or 'No'?"

Death called to me—a wondrous call, So sweet, so calm, so clear! I did not wait to question it, But quickly answered, "Here!"

—Clarence Urmey, in February Lippincott's Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH, CANON CITY.

(T. MacLaren, Architect, Colorado Springs.)

The accompanying illustration represents the accepted design for Christ church, Canon City, for which working plans and specifications are now being prepared. The accommodations provided include an auditorium seating 550, S. S. room and chapel seating 120, and choir, robing room. In basement will be located boiler for steam heating plant and lavatory. The interior will show timber roof construction. Local white stone will be used in the walls, and the roof shingled. The building will be located at the corner of Eighth street and Harrison avenue.



N. Kanazaki, Japan's special commissioner of foreign exhibits for the fall of 1907, will shortly arrive in this country from Germany and exert his efforts to interest American manufacturers in Japanese enterprises. According to interviews that he has had here, it is his intention to have the United States, Great Britain and Osaka meet as industrial rivals at Berlin from March, 1902, to the end of the following July. Hitherto industry in Japan was almost entirely dormant; but during the last few years, and especially during the past two or three periods of twice a decade, have been industrially national in character, and now, the coming fair at Chicago will depict the progress made by the Japanese people. It is also the intention of the government to encourage competition among them by showing their goods abroad.



# PAGE FOR WOMEN

Edited By Ella Celeste Adams

Aspire, break bands, I say.  
Endeavor to be good, and better still,  
And best. Success is naught, endeavor's all.

—Robert Browning.

ONE of Henry Drummond's letters to his wife says: "My life is still the same knotted thread that it used to be. I have been trying to do a little here and there, but personally I see no further than before." There are many who feel as Henry Drummond does. We know that we must be diligently sewing at the loom, but all the stitches seem to fall in vain. We have not knotted the thread.

Somewhere in our lives there must be a great purpose to knit the thread. We must take fast hold upon something. There must be deep, abiding convictions, and a sense of purpose in our lives. Says Zion's Herald: "Drummond's life was a purpose behind the world, and that our lives are comprehended within the purpose of his." To find our place cheerfully and resolutely in the activities which make for the realization of that purpose is to knit the thread of personal life and to gain a sweet sense of achievement and growing strength. "Our wills are ours to make them thine."

LOSELY upon the very momentous step—the organization of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women, came the splendid mass meeting of last Monday. A popular demonstration of appreciation of the work and worth of Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House fame, and two of Denver's prominent club women, Mesdames Decker and Meredith.

In all probability a more homogeneous audience of women has never been convened in this city. As one speaker remarked, "It was an easy audience to talk to." A spirit of unity prevailed although those present were of varying temperaments and viewpoints. An individuality without prejudice or antagonism gave an unusual zest and air of optimism.

It was as though Miss Adams had communicated her life idea, that which was filled her whole life with the exaltation of her sex by works of love and living charity. In the brief hour allotted to the meeting it seemed to blossom out into a fact and a reality, even if not yet attained to the end of development of which it is capable.

Then and there, many vowed to give their aid to all who suffer and yet live. Such is the force of example in a life of noble deeds and noble thoughts as personified in Miss Adams. It is not given to all of us to lead such a life, but we may all of us imitate the virtues of her life. We cannot all of us be active philanthropists, but we can all look well to ourselves and our households; we can all of us "love our neighbor as ourselves."

ries a woman of very strong and fixed principles of religion. He maintained to me, contrary to the common notion, that a woman would not be the worse wife for being learned; in which, from all that I have observed of Artemisia, I humbly differed with him. That a man should be sensible and well-informed, I will allow to be a great advantage, and think that Sir Thomas Verbury, in his rude versification, has very judiciously pointed out that degree of intelligence which is to be desired in a female companion:

"Give me, next good, an understanding wife.  
By nature wise, not learned by much art;  
Some knowledge on her side will aid my life.  
More scope of conversation impart;  
Besides her inborn virtue fortify;  
They are most firmly good who best know why."

"When I censured a gentleman of my acquaintance for marrying a second time, as showing a disregard for his first wife, he said: 'Not at all, sir. On the contrary, were he not to marry again, it might be concluded that his first wife had given him a disgust to marriage; but by taking a second wife, he pays the highest compliment to the first by showing that she made him so happy as a married man that he wishes to be so a second time.' So ingenious a turn did he give to this delicate question. And yet, on occasion, he owned that he once had aimed at a divorce. Mrs. Johnson said she would not marry again, but had checked himself. Indeed, I cannot help thinking that in his case the request would have been unreasonable. For Mrs. Johnson, forsooth, or thought it no injury to the memory of her first love—the husband of her youth and the father of her children—to make a second marriage, why should she be precluded from a third, should she be so inclined?"

The first speaker at a hearing given January 24, before the joint committee on constitutional amendments to the Massachusetts legislature, to the petitioners for the submission of a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women, was that great champion of equal rights, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Among the excellent points made by Mrs. Howe, one of the wisest was this: "In the ancient fable, the queen whispered to the ruler a secret; with the rushes she thought it would be safe; it was too important to whisper to any human ear. But the rushes whispered it to the winds and the winds blew it all about, and soon the whole world knew the queen's secret. Abigail Adams, in a letter which she wrote to her husband about the time of the declaration of independence, said: 'In the new Constitution which I suppose it will be necessary for you to frame, I hope you will remember the rights of women. Like the whisper of the queen hundreds of years ago; you are seeking freedom for the man, why not the same freedom for the woman? That question is still asking itself, and we are talked about and adopted; it is growing in favor; it has been weighed in the balance in several states and not found wanting, and these states will not give it up; they will not put any barrier before the progress of the cause. We are far from believing that the Massachusetts legislature will prove to have ears of that kind.'"

Finck Versus Tenneyson. A witty playmate of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain would probably justify the treatment of the Boer children in the British concentration camps by the text, "Suffer, little children—that style of mutilated scripture being about the kind of thing that a man who is to disturb a prayer meeting by groans and strange ejaculations while wrestling in the spirit—and upon remonstrated with by a friend he demanded his Bible by quoting Romans 8:35: "For we know not what we should pray for as we ought, but the spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings." But the other Scotchman triumphantly reminded him that the kind of Christian who is to disturb a prayer meeting by groans and strange ejaculations while wrestling in the spirit—and upon remonstrated with by a friend he demanded his Bible by quoting Romans 8:35: "For we know not what we should pray for as we ought, but the spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings." But the other Scotchman triumphantly reminded him that the kind of Christian who is to disturb a prayer meeting by groans and strange ejaculations while wrestling in the spirit—and upon remonstrated with by a friend he demanded his Bible by quoting Romans 8:35: "For we know not what we should pray for as we ought, but the spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings."

One of the worst offenses in the way of dividing a question is committing it to the hands of a third party. Mr. Henry Thoreau, in his New York Independent against the modern woman. Mr. Finck affirms that there is sex in mind, which is probably true; and he adds the extraordinary assertion that the state in which the mind is the state of savagery. Mr. Finck heads his article with Tenneyson's lines:

"Woman is not undeveloped man,  
But diverse; could we make her as the man,  
Sweet love were slain."  
The advocates of equal suffrage have no fault to find with this sentiment, but the opponents always omit the rest of the quotation:

James Bryce says: "These Mohammedan women are almost mindless; what then can they do for their children? The facts are that in a state of savagery the minds and thoughts of men and women do not greatly differ. In a half-civilized state, the natural difference is abnormally accentuated by the exclusion of women from almost all lines of mental activity. As civilization advances, the difference tends to be reduced to its normal proportions by the gradual removal of the arbitrary restrictions placed upon women, and their admission to equal opportunities for education. A perfect civilization involves the refinement of the minds of men, and the broadening of the minds of women. The ultra-conservatives like Mr. Finck have always been much alarmed lest each successive step tending to broaden woman's mind should destroy their beauty and womanliness."



ONE OF THE NEW FLOWER HATS  
The new flower hats are dreams of beauty. This model has a crown of shaded rose leaves and a brim of large soft pink roses and leaves.

but the Turk might as rationally fear that women's faces would develop a thick growth of beard if the woman were not compelled to keep them veiled. The difference between the minds of men and women, so far as it is natural, will be eternal.

Nothing tends more markedly to broaden women's minds than their admission to the responsibilities of citizenship. This good effect of equal suffrage in our western state is conceded even by men who are not enthusiastic about the progress of the cause. Mr. Amos A. Wells, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, lately addressed a letter to twenty-five ministers of several different denominations, choosing their names at random among his subscribers in the ladies' edition of his paper. He asked: "Is equal suffrage working well, fairly well or badly?" Of these twenty-five ministers, one answered that it was working badly, and three that it was working fairly well, while the remaining twenty-one were positive and emphatic in declaring that it worked well. In summing up the results of his inquiries, Mr. Wells says:

One important gain may positively be ascribed to women's suffrage. The increased political intelligence of the women; and this is a great gain, not only as it broadens the women's lives but in its influence on their children. "The women want to know what their duties are," says a woman who is a minister. "Woman suffrage has been a great educator for all our women," says a Colorado man. "They realize their responsibility, and they study. They are better fitted for all their duties than they were 40 years ago." Woman suffrage makes elections more expensive, but it is a grand school for the women of the republic. (Alice Stone Blackwell in Woman's Journal.)

Nothing on earth can smile but men; Gaea may frown and scowl, but men are a diamond flash compared with an eye flash and a mirth flash. Flowers cannot smile; this is a charm that even they cannot claim. It is the prerogative of man; it is the color which love wears, and cheerfulness and joy—these three, it is a light in the windows of the face, by which the heart signifies it is at home and waiting. A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom and dries up on the stalk. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both—more bewitching than either. (Henry Ward Beecher.)

"Cheerfulness and sweetness of disposition are often as great a force in trying situations as sheer intellectual ability. The power of restraining one's temper under provocation, of looking on the bright side of things in discouraging circumstances, of not construing a difference of opinion into a personal matter, is one of those chosen attainments whose wisdomness men almost universally recognize." (Selected.)

ALMOST all the fur muffs this season are huge affairs, fully twice the usual size. To be sure they do protect the hands well, but are such a weight that it is a task to carry one, except in a carriage. Heads of animals and long, fur tails are used upon these fur muffs in order to increase the size.

There are, however, some lovely fancy muffs which are deserving of special mention. One beautiful creation which figured at a recent fashionable wedding is pictured here. The bridal dress was white satin-faced cloth, trimmed with bands of sable, and the hat was a combination of cloth, sable and lace. Instead of the conventional bouquet or prayer-book, this bride carried a fancy muff. The body of the muff was of fur to match the trimming on the gown and it was



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lined throughout with shirred mouseline de soie. A large rosette of mouseline decorated the center of the muff and dainty lace ruffles finished the edges. The long ends were of lace and mouseline combined and reached almost to the hem of the skirt. The idea was entirely new and the effect produced truly artistic.

The new mode of dressing the hair by no means signifies the same style for all. Fashion is no longer a tyrant, but a slave, and low or high, the hair must be made to suit the individual head and general type. It depends on whether one has a pretty nose or not, still more on the shape of the head. A long, narrow head should have an arrangement wholly different from that adapted for one that is classically shaped, and an oval face demands a coiffure entirely unlike that suited to a round contour, says Modes.

Care must be taken to avoid the old time "Psyche knot," which is worn with impunity only by the most purely Greek head with classic features and statuesque pose. During the vogue, nine or ten years ago, it became positively grotesque from its unsuitability to most of the women who adopted it. Unfortunately the Greek type is of the rarest, and the "Psyche knot" on the average woman is suggestive of nothing more poetic than a door knob.

The most becoming mode for most types is a figure 8, or some variation of it, about half way between the crown and the nape. There is always an "exactly right" spot for the coil, and the hand mirror must be used faithfully to find it, for on that depends the becomingness or awkwardness of the arrangement. A perfect contour may be preserved or destroyed, a faulty shape may be concealed or revealed, by the placing of the twist, its tightness or looseness. Just here it may be well to hint that heavy hair, when dressed low, should be twisted somewhat more lightly than scant locks, as the tendency to fall out of place by its own weight gives an unflattering appearance that is not to be desired, and is a constant annoyance. Thin hair, on the contrary, should be waved all over and coiled as loosely as possible, in order to appear to the best advantage. The hair-dressers assert that effective low coiffures are impossible without a great deal of hair, and that a meager supply must be "skied out" by "switches," but "all over waving" when practicable is greatly to be preferred and quite as effective. A graceful coiffure is arranged by parting the hair at the sides, gathering the remainder (with the stem of the switch, if one is necessary) and tying it at the proper place on the head. Then the ends are brought up to the same place and secured, and the whole twisted and fastened with a loop on the neck. The front hair is waved and taken softly back to the twist, the ends tucked under and side combs inserted to keep in place and give the proper fullness. If the loop on the neck is too low to be becoming, another twist of the doubled hair will shorten it to the desired length.

the discontented face of a bull pup, the countenance of a pug, or even of a sleek Angora cat with lambent eyes. Ivory, too, is rapidly becoming fashionable, inlaid and overlaid with silver and gold.

A "set" of baubles is correct, and consists of a carved ivory umbrella handle, decorated, say, with the head of a swan, with which goes a belt buckle with two heads of swans to form it, a swan brooch of ivory and silver for the stock, and a "dangle" in the shape of a swan's head to swing from the long neck-chain. The hat-pin, also, may show the head of a swan delicately wrought on suite.

Besides umbrellas, handbags, fan handles are very decorative. They are seen in many handsome forms to support the round fan of embroidered silk, the tiniest feathers or transparent



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lace. This is a fan that does not close, is small in circumference, and must be carried in the hand, seeing that it is fashionable so to deal with it.

A poetic costume for a bridesmaid, of cream-white mouseline de soie, is exquisitely decorated with painted pink poppies and an embroidery of lace applications and paste and silver wove ears. The plaited bodice is inserted with medallions of lace and silver in the wheat-ear motif. The sleeves are treated in the same fashion. The deep collar-fiche is scalloped at the edge, ruched with palest green and white chiffon and painted with the big pink poppies. A big bow of chiffon, lace and silver tissue ornaments the front of the décolletage. The centre is of cream and pale-green panne. The skirt is plain except at the foot, where the painted poppies and the embroidery and applique make a rich and beautiful decoration. The poppies, most natural in form and soft and delicate in color, encircle the skirt. The bow knot in front is of silver thread. (Modes.)

One of the most noticeable features of woman's dress at present is the wearing of a large rosette at the back of each plain collar. Ribbons seem to have lost their popularity, and in their stead we have fresh crisp rosettes of maling or point d'esprit, dainty choux of white or ecru lace and full loop rosettes of black velvet ribbon or fine chenille cord. These have a smart look that is all their own, and although heavy coats and furs run them in a few times, a new supply is always provided in order to retain their dainty appearance. Better far dispense with the rosette altogether than have it look as if it had been worn too often.

Skirts with gumples are preferred to frocks made all in one piece with a yoke; and when the material is a washable one or some light wool, the gumples are always of lace and tucked muslin, says Harper's Bazar. If a child is delicate and has to wear flannels with long sleeves and high neck, the gumples are sometimes made of tucked silk or satin, but this is not nearly so pretty as when the lace and muslin yoke is used. It is now a fact to have small children wear socks all winter. If a child can stand the exposure which must necessarily ensue even in a well-warmed house, the effect is good. Fortunately leggings are fashionable for street wear. It is very unusual to see a child in a frock made with low neck and short sleeves, but it is sometimes seen even in these days. However, fashion for once has been wise, and insists that it is much safer in cold weather to have neck and arms and legs covered. Ankle ties, low shoes and shoes without heels that have been considered so very healthful the last few years are, it is now said, not at all practical for children.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

SHORT dinners, and much simpler ones than were heretofore served, are now the order of the dining room, and besides the clothes-board (where the housewife is the proud possessor of beautiful mahogany or real old oak) there are many possible changes to be rung, such for instance, as sets of mats en suite for every guest, no end of variety in the way of side cloths, and, lastly, the whole domestic circle of table which is intended to be a record of the autographs of the assembled guests! This, at any rate, is what a publication announces as imminent, in our society of the future. The entire cloth or strip is also reappearing at many informal but very soignée functions; which is not to be deplored, as when flowers are scarce and rather prohibitive in price, the more modest hostess is rather at a loss for something with which to lend the charm of coloring to her table. (Table Talk.)

LUNCHEON.  
Grape Fruit, Maraschino.  
Bouillon. Sherry.  
Shad Roe.  
Broiled Chicken, Green Peas, Claret.  
Russian Salad.  
Wine Jelly, Ice Cream, Bon Bons.  
Coffee. Liqueurs.

LUNCHEON.  
Salmon of Fruit.  
Chicken Consommé.  
Lobster Chop.  
Mushrooms on Toast.  
Sweetbreads and Peas.  
Frozen Pudding.  
Quail on Toast.  
Pate de foie gras au Bellevue.  
Charlotte Russe.  
Coffee. Bon Bons.

Grape Fruit and Maraschino—to prepare grape fruit, cut in half, take out seeds and pour in as much Maraschino as possible and allow to stand for 24 hours. Russian Salad—Fill the outside of a double mould with clear aspic jelly and the center with Macedoine of vegetables or with celery, or with any one vegetable. Marinate the vegetables, then mix them with mayonnaise made with jelly so that the vegetables will be completely inclosed. Turn the form of salad on a flat dish and garnish with shredded lettuce.

Salmon of Fruit—Mix lightly an equal proportion of orange pulp, bananas cut into half inch dice, and grapes cut in two and the seeds removed, add sugar if necessary, and a little sherry or liqueur if desired; serve in glasses or half orange skins.

Pate de Foie Gras au Bellevue—Ornament the bottom of individual (tin) moulds with a daisy design made of hard boiled egg, fix it with a little jelly; then add a layer of jelly one-fourth of an inch thick; the next layer of pate de foie gras alternately until the mould is full. Any forcemeat may be used in the same way. Turn the moulds into a flat dish and surround them with shredded lettuce. Pass Mayonnaise—Two tablespoonfuls of Lanchon's Mayonnaise, Mrs. C. P. Spensley in What to Eat.

After searching high and low for old and beautiful wedding presents, one usually comes to the conclusion that the most successful and then adapt them, exquisitely fine engraved intaglio glass, and the beautiful colored Bohemian and Venetian crystals that look like soap bubbles—so graceful, so luminous and so fragrant beautiful are they. Still, the most positive and positive of these wedding presents, says a writer in Modes.

Venetian glass is enjoying a special boom just now, although it has never ceased to be admired and sought after by connoisseurs of the fine arts. The Venetian glass saw its first fragile specimens. When all Italy was in a whirl of art and beauty owing to the renaissance, this lovely glass was first made. Later its making became almost a religion. The Venetian glass is made in two English artists it is obtainable again. Connoisseurs say the new specimens compare very favorably with the old.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE moment she blows out the light  
And all is dark and cool about  
And through the window quickly  
He finds the land of story-books.

By foaming brooks and mossy nooks  
He finds the land of story-books.  
Blowing his horn, he hears Boy Blue,  
With Bobby Shafto goes to sea,  
Jack Horner's plum he tastes, and trips  
O'er London Bridge with Lady Lee,  
With Jack and Jill goes up the hill,  
While wandering at his pleasant will.

He trembles with Red Riding Hood,  
Dances with Cinderella there,  
And from the silver slippers slips  
With Beauty and the Beast and things  
He visits kings and courts and things  
With seven-league boots as good as wings.

And skimming down downy clouds  
Strange seems the Pilgrim going by  
With Grendel, strange seems Crusoe's  
face.  
And strange the Land of Nod should  
be  
With hushing brooks and pillowed nooks  
So near the Land of Story-Books!  
—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

James Whitcomb Riley Tells of His Boyhood.  
James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, tells in the Indianapolis News of his boyhood. He says:  
"I collect distinctly that I was a small boy, and from choice spent much of my time in the kitchen rolling dough and making miniature pies. After a while through the obliging assistance of the hired girl I advanced so that I could build a pie of legitimate size. My joy was complete when I actually fashioned a custard pie, and then came the feat, worthy of a sleight-of-hand performer, of getting it into the oven without spilling. You may gather from this that my first ambition was to be a baker, and at times I have felt a twinge of regret that my juvenile ambition was not realized. I really think I would have been a success as a baker."

"Where did I go to school? I was not a success in attending school. I had somewhat a record for running away from school, and I succeeded in but one study, in distinguishing myself above my school fellows. That was reading in McGuffey's readers, which gave me my first glimpse of literature. I was a sensitive child, but no one ever thought me so, and I received no consideration on that account, and managed to be in hot water most of the time. At school if I read anything past McGuffey's, I was called a show-off. I would while I had the best lesson, I would spill it by too much weeping. If I was whipped by the teacher—we called it 'licked' in those days—on coming home with red eyes I would receive a parental flogging because the teacher had licked me. Consequently I have a superabundance of sympathy for children."

"Children in the country and in small towns have a self-reliance and power of invention, an adaptation of country resources of their surroundings that often make them stronger intellectually than city-bred children. They have few paid-for amusements, and all the few are of the order of 'rough' play for them. So they are thrown upon their own resources to furnish amusements for themselves. I have walked four miles in the country to where I knew there was a whirling Jenny. A whirling Jenny is a boy and a girl, a sapling about four feet from the ground. The core of the tree is left sticking up to form a peg, and a hole to fit the peg is bored in the middle of a long and heavy plank. This plank is placed across the stump, a boy running at each end of the plank, and away they go! It takes repeated doses of soap grease to make the Jenny get around with the desired speed."

"When I was a boy there were few feuds between boys and girls, and when they exchanged visits each could introduce the other to a different series of delights. I do not suppose there are many boys today who have, as in my time, scrambled eggs over the fence, or a boy and a girl, a sapling about four feet from the ground. The core of the tree is left sticking up to form a peg, and a hole to fit the peg is bored in the middle of a long and heavy plank. This plank is placed across the stump, a boy running at each end of the plank, and away they go! It takes repeated doses of soap grease to make the Jenny get around with the desired speed."



## MINES AND MINING

THE DOCTOR-JACK POT.

**MOUNTAIN BOY GETS GOOD ORE**  
A promising body of ore has been developed in the Mountain Boy property on Raven hill, at a depth of 150 feet from the surface. A vein was opened in a cresscut some time ago, and for some weeks drifting has been in progress. Recently the breast began to show pay ore, and since that time the character of the rock has improved steadily until now the walls have both disappeared

Bennett avenue, is now working a shaft. Hanley lode in the rear of his place of business. Two men are kept at work sinking with the result that the shaft is down about 30 feet. The showing is fairly good, and a trial shipment of tons will be marketed next week in order to determine the average value of which the shaft is going down. The vein has widened to five feet in width across.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 25.—The Grafton company is maintaining a production of about 10 tons of ore per day from the Hoosier mine on Tenderfoot hill from the various levels above the 500-foot depth. No definite preparation has been made for additional sinking, but a new lift will be sunk on the ore shoot as soon as the system of veins has been well prospected at the 500-foot level. The average grade of

ground has always belonged to small companies which were unable to prosecute the development work which was necessary in this practically virgin territory. The Jennie Sample has produced a good amount of ore and is shipping now. There is a lease now being operated on the Jennie Sample which is also producing some ore, and Lessee Boyd, operating a block of the Constantine, is also shipping from a

## RUMORED STRIKE IN THE ST. PATRICK.

The rumored strike in the St. Patrick, located within the city limits of Victor, cannot be verified definitely, but the general opinion in the district is that it is true. It is impossible to get any figures on value or the extent of the ore body but that there is pay ore in that property is generally believed.

# State Mining News

They played out in spite of the protests of those who believe that all the mineral has been taken out of the mine. The McCrea shaft, which was sunk for some distance by a leasing company under the management of Tom Michael, is now finding some very good ounces of ore, but the proposition has not yet become an active producer. The Glendon lease, worked by Dunn and Harrison, is shipping an occasional lot of ore, while the Virginia is now preparing to take out a small quantity.

and supplies. These mining companies  
were involved in the recent fall-  
ure of the brokerage firm.

IMPORTANT MINING  
CASE TO BE TRIED.

The rumored strike in the St. Patrick, located within the city limits of Victor, cannot be verified definitely, but the general opinion in the district is that it is true. It is impossible to get any figures on value or the extent of the ore body but that there is pay ore in that property is generally believed.

March 1 if nothing unforeseen happens. A good-sized force of men have been at

ull. The McCrea shaft, which was sunk for some distance by a leasing company under the management of Tompkins, is now finding some very good bunches of ore, but the proposition has not yet become an active producer. The Blonger lease, worked by Dunn and Harrington, is shipping an occasional lot of iron, while the Virginius is now preparing to take out an interesting

onate ore body appears to be widened out, and the occasional lots of ore

**ALAMO AND BOSTWICK.**  
Suits were filed in Cripple Creek Monday morning by the Freese & Hill lumber company against the Alamo and Bostwick Mining companies for amounts aggregating \$800 for lumber and supplies. These mining companies are involved in the recent failure of the brokers, and the w.

WORK IS RESUMED

that it is true. It is impossible to get any figures on value or the extent of the ore body but that there is pay ore in that property is generally believed.

Maxwell sold the Boston-Beecher group pro

Longer lease, worked by Dunn and Har-  
rington, is shipping an occasional lot of  
iron, while the Virginius is now prepar-  
ing to take out an increased

to handle, can be made to pay a  
ft. and when Leadville mining gets

amounts aggregating \$800 for lumber and supplies. These mining companies were involved in the recent failure of the brokerage firm of J. W. ...

any figures on value or the extent of the ore body but that there is pay ore.

in that property is generally believed.

ington, is shipping an occasional lot of iron, while the Virginian is now engaged

ing to take out an increased tonnage.

nd supplies. These mining companies  
involved in the recent fall-

of the brokerage firm of J. W. Wright & Co.







# PRICE'S

## BAKING POWDER

Is the Most Economical

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further.

Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs.

While it actually costs less to make a batch of biscuit with the Price Baking Powder than with the so-called cheap powders, there is the additional advantage of better and more healthful food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Alum powders should not be used, no matter how cheap they are. They induce dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney trouble.

## NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

### MONUMENT

Mr. Diggs and daughter returned from Iowa Thursday and will make their home near Table Rock. Mr. Diggs, who formerly lived near Prosperity Ridge, went to Iowa a year ago but did not like it there so came back. Mr. Diggs is hauling oats to town from Isaac Guthrie's ranch.

Francis McConnell has been sick for the past week.

Mr. J. B. Killin left Saturday for a few days' visit with J. F. Greenland at Gargant, Colo.

Miss Pearl Simpson is having an attack of grippe. Her sister Nora went to take her place at Mr. Harlin's house.

Mr. George Dalton came up from Colorado Springs to spend Sunday with his family.

Mr. Albert McShane is wearing a smile caused by the arrival of a little son at his home Friday night.

Mr. Jerry Kendrick is breaking some fine young horses for Isaac Guthrie of Table Rock.

Both the town and school flags floated Saturday in honor of Washington's birthday.

Mr. Jake Geiger is building a fancy fence around his residence in the north part of town.

Carl Limbach returned to Denver Sunday.

Dr. Rupp was called to Spring Valley Friday, to attend Mrs. Charles Hill.

Mr. Campbell of Table Rock, returned Saturday from a six weeks' visit at his old home in Kentucky.

Mr. Snyder has been traveling for the benefit of his son's health. He has rented the ranch now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Tucker and will move his family here as soon as the place is vacated.

Mr. Richardson has returned from his visit in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Millwright of Colorado Springs, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Harlin.

Mr. Charles Chadwick made a trip to the Springs Thursday.

Mr. Tucker is building a house at the new mill and will move his family there soon. He is looking for the saw mill.

Mrs. Will Kirk and son came down

### GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mr. H. Kesler spent a few days in Denver last week.

Mr. Kemple spent one day here last week and found it so nice here that later his wife and daughter Bessie came up and spent a day.

W. B. Shoup spent a few days in Green Mountain Falls last week.

Mrs. Morton of Crystal, made a short visit here last week.

Mrs. M. Howard and daughter Maud spent a day or two in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Collins, county superintendent, was here recently visiting the school and looking after the interest of schools in general.

Mr. C. Cutshall spent a few days in Colorado Springs last week.

Mr. George W. Sadler of Sadler & Company of Woodland Park, was visiting his friend, H. F. Green.

Mr. O. P. Hiron was out to Cripple Creek visiting Mr. Orval Weaver, his nephew.

The young people celebrated Washington's birthday by having an immense bonfire on the top of Mt. Dewey in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Kistler of Colorado Springs, were spending the day in Green Mountain Falls one day last week, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Shoup.

### THE DR. HORN

#### Famous Water of Mineral Springs, Colorado Springs, Colo.

A URIC ACID SOLVENT

A specific cure for all kidney troubles and resulting effects, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate	1.25
Sodium sulphate	.40
Sodium chloride	1.60
Sodium carbonate	1.75
Calcium carbonate	7.32
Magnesium carbonate	3.38
Silica	.42
Oxide of iron and aluminum	.67

Figures given are grains per gallon, (U. S.)

Stephen L. Goodale.

If your druggist does not keep it write for particulars to

DR. A. G. HORN, COLORADO SPRINGS.

is cents for squabs.

Mrs. H. C. Leonard, who recently resided here, is reported very sick in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. J. S. Wilson is improving rapidly under Dr. Hill's treatment.

Mr. J. W. Dickinson of Peyton, who recently fractured his arm, is now on the fast road to recovery.

A dance took place at Elmer Adams' home north of here last Friday evening. Every one reports a very enjoyable evening.

### BIJOU BASIN.

Mr. D. F. Peterfish has moved to his own ranch and Mr. William Auld has moved to his ranch vacated by Mr. Peterfish.

Mr. A. J. Downing spent a few days in the Basin.

Messrs. Ives and Denning have purchased Mr. Tom Baker's interest in the well drill and are now drilling a well for Mr. John Baxter. They expect to drill some wells on Big Sandy.

Mr. Burke Potter was in the Basin Friday.

Harry Capell made a flying business trip to Colorado Springs Friday. He took a load of live hogs.

There is talk of the Basin cheese factory starting soon.

James H. Phillips was in Elbert Friday.

Mr. I. R. Keller transacted business in the Basin Friday.

Mrs. C. P. Cady was in Elbert Friday.

Mr. Tom Baker was in the Basin Monday.

Mr. Horace Fishback passed through the Basin Monday.

### EASTERN MARKETS

#### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Wildly varying opinions as to crop conditions and rapid changes in sentiment influenced nervously active grain markets today. Early in the session all pits were weak and eventually became oversold. Later, recurrent damage reports firmed the markets and May wheat closed 3/4 higher; May corn, 1/2 up and May oats 1/4 higher. Provisions closed a depressing day.

Wheat ruled weak early and sold lower. Several bearish factors were at work, such as unresponsive though slightly higher cables, heavy receipts and fair weather. These turned yesterday's buyers to the selling side. Several prominent bears sold short and were joined by many of the longs. Liquidation was rather general early and the outside markets were all somewhat lower. A few crop damage reports came in, but of little moment. A great deal of wheat was for sale. Even reports that New York had taken more than the break yesterday than had been supposed did not help prices. Gradually, however, the liquidation ceased and the "crop killer" had a chance to get in his work. Damages were reported from Kansas, Indiana, Oklahoma and Nebraska and the outside markets began working upward. This brought about a change in sentiment and the western reports came in more frequently. There was decidedly more snap to trade than for some time and the relatively stronger position of the coarse grains helped wheat.

Corn held firm and was somewhat more active, though it sold lower early and turned strong late the same as wheat. Cables were better and influenced a weak opening. May wheat was unchanged at 80 1/2¢. The bear crowd, however, hammered this pit and under the influence of the wheat break, corn eased to 59 1/2¢. The pit was oversold to some extent and when a promising professional bull started in to buy heavily at the lower prices the crowd changed their sentiments and bought freely and covered short accounts. The actual situation of the corn market, experts say, is very little changed. The weather has curtailed cashing, but notwithstanding this commission houses generally have advised watching the market closely. No marked increase in western offerings is expected for some time. One of the principal factors was the total corn movement of only 402,000 bushels, compared with 1,056,000 bushels the same day last week. May fought hard against the early depression and when the tide turned rose steadily to 75 1/2¢. Receipts were 113 cars.

Oats opened strong and higher on a lack of offerings. There was little May offered, but there was practically none for the market and the cash market supplied the demand. Then business turned dull until a prominent long holder went into the pit and bought the market. There was a very uncertain feeling in oats and the crowd was playing on the market and the cash market was somewhat better, though the sudden upturn in futures restricted sales. Corn weakness early eased May momentarily after the higher opening, but the later strength in wheat also tended to help it. May closed 1/2¢ higher at 43 1/2¢. Receipts were 90 cars.

Provisions were weak and lower throughout the session. The opening was a low one, but later a rise of 1/2¢ and shortly after the start a hard raid was made on pork. Lard and ribs declined in sympathy and selling was rather general. A little buying was done by the packers, but not enough to cause a good recovery. The late grain strength helped a little, but later commission house selling in the products caused a further decline.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat, No. 1	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
May	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Sept.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Corn, No. 2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
May	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Sept.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Oats, No. 2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
May	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Sept.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lard, 100 lbs.	9.30	9.30	9.30
May	9.30	9.30	9.30
Sept.	9.30	9.30	9.30
Short Ribs, 100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25
May	8.25	8.25	8.25
Sept.	8.25	8.25	8.25
Cash quotations were as follows: <tr><td>No. 3 spring wheat, 72 1/2¢; No. 2 red, 73 1/2¢; No. 2 white, 74 1/2¢; No. 2 hard, 75 1/2¢; No. 2 soft, 76 1/2¢; No. 1 flax seed, 11 1/4¢; No. 1 northern, 12 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 13 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 14 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 15 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 16 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 17 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 18 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 19 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 20 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 21 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 22 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 23 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 24 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 25 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 26 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 27 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 28 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 29 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 30 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 31 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 32 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 33 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 34 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 35 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 36 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 37 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 38 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 39 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 40 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 41 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 42 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 43 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 44 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 45 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 46 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 47 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 48 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 49 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 50 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 51 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 52 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 53 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 54 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 55 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 56 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 57 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 58 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 59 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 60 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 61 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 62 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 63 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 64 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 65 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 66 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 67 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 68 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 69 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 70 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 71 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 72 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 73 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 74 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 75 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 76 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 77 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 78 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 79 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 80 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 81 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 82 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 83 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 84 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 85 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 86 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 87 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 88 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 89 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 90 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 91 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 92 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 93 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 94 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 95 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 96 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 97 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 98 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 99 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 100 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 101 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 102 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 103 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 104 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 105 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 106 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 107 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 108 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 109 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 110 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 111 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 112 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 113 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 114 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 115 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 116 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 117 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 118 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 119 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 120 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 121 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 122 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 123 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 124 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 125 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 126 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 127 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 128 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 129 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 130 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 131 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 132 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 133 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 134 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 135 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 136 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 137 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 138 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 139 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 140 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 141 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 142 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 143 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 144 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 145 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 146 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 147 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 148 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 149 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 150 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 151 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 152 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 153 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 154 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 155 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 156 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 157 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 158 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 159 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 160 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 161 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 162 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 163 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 164 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 165 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 166 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 167 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 168 1/2¢; 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No. 1 western, 529 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 530 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 531 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 532 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 533 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 534 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 535 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 536 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 537 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 538 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 539 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 540 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 541 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 542 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 543 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 544 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 545 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 546 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 547 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 548 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 549 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 550 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 551 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 552 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 553 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 554 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 555 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 556 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 557 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 558 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 559 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 560 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 561 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 562 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 563 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 564 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 565 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 566 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 567 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 568 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 569 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 570 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 571 1/2¢</td></tr>	No. 3 spring wheat, 72 1/2¢; No. 2 red, 73 1/2¢; No. 2 white, 74 1/2¢; No. 2 hard, 75 1/2¢; No. 2 soft, 76 1/2¢; No. 1 flax seed, 11 1/4¢; No. 1 northern, 12 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 13 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 14 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 15 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 16 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 17 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 18 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 19 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 20 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 21 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 22 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 23 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 24 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 25 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 26 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 27 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 28 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 29 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 30 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 31 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 32 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 33 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 34 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 35 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 36 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 37 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 38 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 39 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 40 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 41 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 42 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 43 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 44 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 45 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 46 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 47 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 48 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 49 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 50 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 51 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 52 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 53 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 54 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 55 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 56 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 57 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 58 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 59 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 60 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 61 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 62 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 63 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 64 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 65 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 66 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 67 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 68 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 69 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 70 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 71 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 72 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 73 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 74 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 75 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 76 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 77 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 78 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 79 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 80 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 81 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 82 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 83 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 84 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 85 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 86 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 87 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 88 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 89 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 90 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 91 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 92 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 93 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 94 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 95 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 96 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 97 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 98 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 99 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 100 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 101 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 102 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 103 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 104 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 105 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 106 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 107 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 108 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 109 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 110 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 111 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 112 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 113 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 114 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 115 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 116 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 117 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 118 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 119 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 120 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 121 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 122 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 123 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 124 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 125 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 126 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 127 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 128 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 129 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 130 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 131 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 132 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 133 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 134 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 135 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 136 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 137 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 138 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 139 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 140 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 141 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 142 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 143 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 144 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 145 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 146 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 147 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 148 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 149 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 150 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 151 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 152 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 153 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 154 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 155 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 156 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 157 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 158 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 159 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 160 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 161 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 162 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 163 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 164 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 165 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 166 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 167 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 168 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 169 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 170 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 171 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 172 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 173 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 174 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 175 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 176 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 177 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 178 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 179 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 180 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 181 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 182 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 183 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 184 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 185 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 186 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 187 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 188 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 189 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 190 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 191 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 192 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 193 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 194 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 195 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 196 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 197 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 198 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 199 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 200 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 201 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 202 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 203 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 204 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 205 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 206 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 207 1/2¢; 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No. 1 northern, 48 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 49 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 50 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 51 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 52 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 53 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 54 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 55 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 56 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 57 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 58 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 59 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 60 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 61 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 62 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 63 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 64 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 65 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 66 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 67 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 68 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 69 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 70 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 71 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 72 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 73 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 74 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 75 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 76 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 77 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 78 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 79 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 80 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 81 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 82 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 83 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 84 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 85 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 86 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 87 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 88 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 89 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 90 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 91 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 92 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 93 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 94 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 95 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 96 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 97 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 98 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 99 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 100 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 101 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 102 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 103 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 104 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 105 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 106 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 107 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 108 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 109 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 110 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 111 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 112 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 113 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 114 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 115 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 116 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 117 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 118 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 119 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 120 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 121 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 122 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 123 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 124 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 125 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 126 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 127 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 128 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 129 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 130 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 131 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 132 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 133 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 134 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 135 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 136 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 137 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 138 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 139 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 140 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 141 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 142 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 143 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 144 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 145 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 146 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 147 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 148 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 149 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 150 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 151 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 152 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 153 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 154 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 155 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 156 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 157 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 158 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 159 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 160 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 161 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 162 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 163 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 164 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 165 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 166 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 167 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 168 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 169 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 170 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 171 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 172 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 173 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 174 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 175 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 176 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 177 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 178 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 179 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 180 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 181 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 182 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 183 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 184 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 185 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 186 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 187 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 188 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 189 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 190 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 191 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 192 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 193 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 194 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 195 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 196 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 197 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 198 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 199 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 200 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 201 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 202 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 203 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 204 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 205 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 206 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 207 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 208 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 209 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 210 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 211 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 212 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 213 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 214 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 215 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 216 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 217 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 218 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 219 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 220 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 221 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 222 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 223 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 224 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 225 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 226 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 227 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 228 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 229 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 230 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 231 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 232 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 233 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 234 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 235 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 236 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 237 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 238 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 239 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 240 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 241 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 242 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 243 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 244 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 245 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 246 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 247 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 248 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 249 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 250 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 251 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 252 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 253 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 254 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 255 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 256 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 257 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 258 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 259 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 260 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 261 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 262 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 263 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 264 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 265 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 266 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 267 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 268 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 269 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 270 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 271 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 272 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 273 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 274 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 275 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 276 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 277 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 278 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 279 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 280 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 281 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 282 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 283 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 284 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 285 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 286 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 287 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 288 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 289 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 290 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 291 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 292 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 293 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 294 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 295 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 296 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 297 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 298 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 299 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 300 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 301 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 302 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 303 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 304 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 305 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 306 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 307 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 308 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 309 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 310 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 311 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 312 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 313 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 314 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 315 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 316 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 317 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 318 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 319 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 320 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 321 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 322 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 323 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 324 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 325 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 326 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 327 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 328 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 329 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 330 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 331 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 332 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 333 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 334 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 335 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 336 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 337 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 338 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 339 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 340 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 341 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 342 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 343 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 344 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 345 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 346 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 347 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 348 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 349 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 350 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 351 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 352 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 353 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 354 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 355 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 356 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 357 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 358 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 359 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 360 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 361 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 362 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 363 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 364 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 365 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 366 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 367 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 368 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 369 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 370 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 371 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 372 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 373 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 374 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 375 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 376 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 377 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 378 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 379 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 380 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 381 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 382 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 383 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 384 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 385 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 386 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 387 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 388 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 389 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 390 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 391 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 392 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 393 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 394 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 395 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 396 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 397 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 398 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 399 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 400 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 401 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 402 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 403 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 404 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 405 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 406 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 407 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 408 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 409 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 410 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 411 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 412 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 413 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 414 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 415 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 416 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 417 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 418 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 419 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 420 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 421 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 422 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 423 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 424 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 425 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 426 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 427 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 428 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 429 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 430 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 431 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 432 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 433 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 434 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 435 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 436 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 437 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 438 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 439 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 440 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 441 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 442 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 443 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 444 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 445 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 446 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 447 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 448 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 449 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 450 1/2¢; 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No. 1 middle, 531 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 532 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 533 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 534 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 535 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 536 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 537 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 538 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 539 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 540 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 541 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 542 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 543 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 544 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 545 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 546 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 547 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 548 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 549 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 550 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 551 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 552 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 553 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 554 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 555 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 556 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 557 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 558 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 559 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 560 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 561 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 562 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 563 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 564 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 565 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 566 1/2¢; No. 1 southern, 567 1/2¢; No. 1 northern, 568 1/2¢; No. 1 western, 569 1/2¢; No. 1 eastern, 570 1/2¢; No. 1 middle, 571 1/2¢			